

## Kohl to delay decision on tank sales

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who tours the Middle East this week, is in a dilemma over whether to sell Leopard-2 tanks to Saudi Arabia, despite Israeli protests, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Sunday. Diplomats say the issue of the sales seems certain to dominate Mr. Kohl's talks with Saudi leaders. Refusal to sell could sour relations with one of Bonn's closest Arab partners. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Alois Mertes, told a television interviewer no decision had yet been made. "The Gulf region, including Saudi Arabia, needs security, but Israel also has a right to security against dangers which threaten its existence," he said. Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said this summer that delivery of the tanks to Saudi Arabia would seriously threaten Israeli security.

# Jordan Times

An Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جورديان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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## Cairo extends emergency laws

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian parliament Sunday agreed by an overwhelming majority to extend for a third year special emergency laws, disregarding opposition threats to boycott next April's general elections. Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the main opposition centrist Socialist Labour Party, accused the government in a heated parliamentary debate of using the powers to blackmail members of his party. The emergency laws, introduced the day after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists on Oct. 6, 1981, provide for detention without trial. Mr. Shukri, interrupted by cries of liar from government benches, said: "Members of our party have been summoned by the police and reminded that they could be detained anytime." He said it was difficult for his party to compete in the next general elections under these circumstances.

Volume 8 Number 2377

AMMAN, MONDAY OCTOBER 3, 1983 — DHUL HIJJAH 26, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## King congratulates Guinean leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to the Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure on the occasion of his country's Independence Day. In his cable, the King wished the Guinean president progress and prosperity for his people.

## Duke of Gloucester due in Amman

AMMAN (U.P.) — Britain's Duke of Gloucester is due to arrive here late Sunday for a two-day visit to Jordan.

## Weinberger arrives in Rome

ROME (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Pakistan Sunday on the last leg of a 12-day tour. Mr. Weinberger is due to meet Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti Monday. Major topics of discussion will be the scheduled deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe at the end of this year, and the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut made up of U.S., Italian, French and British troops. Mr. Weinberger will meet Pope John Paul at the Vatican before he leaves Italy Monday afternoon.

Weinberger ends Pakistan visit, pg 2

## Assad, Qatari envoy old talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad discussed Lebanon and other developments in the Arab region with Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Suhaim bin Hamad Al Thani after the Sheikh's arrival here Sunday, the official Syrian News Agency reported. Sheikh Suhaim was also in Damascus early last month and after visited Baghdad. The purpose of his trips was not disclosed.

## Abu Hatzeira begins sentence

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Aharon Abu Hatzeira, a member of parliament and former cabinet minister convicted of fraud and theft, Sunday began serving a three-month prison sentence. Mr. Abu Hatzeira was to work for three months as a clerk in a police warehouse near Tel Aviv, returning home to his family at nights and on weekends. He was convicted of fraud, theft and breach of trust in stealing the equivalent of \$1,750 from a state-subsidised charity fund in his father's name.

## Afghans kill 'English spy'

LONDON (R) — 'Afghanistan's official radio said Sunday an "English spy" had been killed in a clash with guerrillas. Kabul Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the Briton was with a "smuggler counter-revolutionary band." It did not say where in Afghanistan the clash took place. The radio said documents taken from the Briton's body were "indicative of the shameful interference by imperialism in our country."

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## Druze intentions in doubt • 600 soldiers reportedly desert

# Gloomy prospects face Lebanon reconciliation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Hopes for a reconciliation between the Lebanese government and its opponents faded Sunday with doubts over Druze leader Walid Junblatt's intentions in the Shouf mountains and amid reports that about 600 soldiers have deserted from the army.

At the same time, warring Druze and rightist militias Sunday exchanged women and children held captive since last month's fighting. President Amin Gemayel held emergency meetings to discuss an announcement by Mr. Junblatt of what appeared to be a Druze separatist government. News of Mr. Junblatt's move brought surprise and condemnation on Lebanese radio stations, in newspapers and among many ordinary Lebanese who had hoped last week's ceasefire would help to lead to a proposed government of national unity. Mr. Gemayel apparently fears the Druze leader's announcement of a civil administration in the

protest against being ordered to fight other Lebanese.

In last month's mountain war, which ended with a ceasefire a week ago, the main combatants were the army and Mr. Junblatt's mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

Farouk Jabr, a counsellor to President Amin Gemayel, told a press conference he understood Mr. Junblatt had told the soldiers he wanted the army to split and this was unacceptable.

In their meeting with Mr. Junblatt, about 600 soldiers, including 30 officers, read out a statement that they had deserted from the Lebanese army because they have been turned into "tools to tear up our country."

They said they were from different religious sects. Local residents believe most of them are Druze.

There have been unconfirmed reports that an undetermined number of Druze soldiers had deserted from the army and joined Druze militiamen fighting against the Lebanese army in the Shouf and Aley mountains.

Defence Ministry sources in Yarzeh, east of Beirut, made no immediate comment on the reported defections.

About 600 army personnel have come here from various barracks in the country. From now on they will not carry out any orders issued by the commander of the Lebanese Army (Major General) Ibrahim Tannous, a man who identified himself as Colonel Fuad Hasan told reporters.

"How can we carry out orders after we were forced to become tools to tear up our country? How can we go on being asked to fight our people?" the statement asked.

Ever since the latest conflict began at the end of August there were fears among many Lebanese that the army would split along sectarian lines as it did at the start of the 1975-76 civil war.

By the time the conflict ended with a ceasefire last week, it appeared the army had generally held together despite persistent reports of a few hundred defections by Druze soldiers.

(Continued on page 2)

## U.S. show off was to test Soviets, says Tueni

BEIRUT (R) — The U.S. Navy's recent show of force off Lebanon was partly aimed at testing Soviet reaction, senior Lebanese presidential adviser Ghassan Tueni was quoted Sunday as saying.

Mr. Tueni, former Lebanese ambassador to the United Nations, told the English-language Monday Morning magazine, published Sunday, that he thought "the (Soviet) answer to the test was negative."

Asked whether he thought last week's Lebanese ceasefire involved some U.S.-Soviet agreement, Mr. Tueni said: "What seems to have happened is that the (U.S.) show of force... must have had its effect. I think part of the exercise was designed to test the Soviets, to see how far they would go and whether they would sustain a confrontation and allow it to go to its optimal dimension. I think the answer to the test was negative." Mr. Tueni said. "What was more important was the Syrian reaction to the U.S. show of force... behind the ceasefire agreement."

## Kinnock emerges as U.K. Labour leader

BRIGHTON (R) — The British Labour Party, struggling to recover from its worst election defeat since 1918, Sunday elected left-winger Neil Kinnock, 41, as its leader.

Mr. Kinnock, Labour's education spokesman, won overwhelmingly on the first ballot of a complex electoral college at the start of the party's annual conference in this south coast resort. He captured more than 70 per cent of the vote. His nearest rival, Roy Hattersley, got less than 20 per cent.

In a statement issued after the vote, Mr. Kinnock declared: "I look forward confidently to leading Labour to power and Britain to recovery."

Mr. Kinnock becomes Labour's

## Syria reiterates rejection of U.N. truce observers

DAMASCUS (R) — A Syrian minister Sunday reiterated Syria's opposition to the use of U.N. observers to monitor the Lebanon ceasefire, saying it would mean U.N. interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, the official Syrian News Agency reported.

In a statement to the agency, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouk Al Share' said deployment of U.N. observers in Lebanon was not included in the four-point Saudi-mediated ceasefire agreement that went into effect last week.

The agreement called for deployment of neutral, not U.N. observers, to monitor the ceasefire, the agency quoted Mr. Share' as saying. Syria has also said the use of U.N. observers would lead to the partitioning of Lebanon.

The Syrian position was supported by Saudi Arabia's new ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan who played a key role in the ceasefire negotiations. He said after meeting President Reagan on Thursday

that the use of an Arab League force was a possibility.

The official Syrian daily newspaper Al Thawra, meanwhile, said in a reference to the deployment of U.N. observers: "Syria will not allow American-Israeli hegemony in Lebanon and will not tolerate hostile forces in Lebanon."

The paper said that the "Lebanese national forces" would not permit exploitation of the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon and insisted on starting a national reconciliation dialogue.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Tishrin said Syria would continue to exert all efforts to prevent strife in Lebanon.

It accused the Lebanese government of hindering implementation of the ceasefire accord, a major point of which is a national dialogue in Lebanon.

"Only Lebanese President Amin Gemayel is calling for U.N. observers to monitor the ceasefire, thus forgetting the outcome of such an action," the paper said.

The three-week exercises were originally reported to be starting Sunday, but informed military sources said the actual kick-off was timed for early Monday morning.

The deputy commander of the UAE armed forces, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, said last week the exercises were part of the process of setting up a rapid deployment force which would "contribute to maintaining stability in this sensitive part of the world."

Informed sources in the Gulf said the scale of the exercises, however, had been scaled down from the original plans for both political and military reasons.

The sources said Iran had shown an unexpectedly high level of hostility towards some of the GCC member states recently, culminating in threats to halt shipping in the Gulf and close the Strait of Hormuz.

(Continued on page 2)

## IAEA to study Soviet nuclear safeguards

VIENNA (R) — Soviet and United Nations officials will meet in Vienna Monday for secret talks aimed at opening up Soviet nuclear reactors to international inspection for the first time, official sources said Sunday.

The talks at the U.N.'s International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will be the second round since Moscow offered last year to place part of its civilian nuclear programme under IAEA safeguards.

"It is quite conceivable that an agreement will be reached soon," IAEA sources said. This would mean that the Soviet Union would offer a list of nuclear installations that it was willing to open up to international inspectors.

The IAEA promotes the peaceful use of nuclear technology in economic sectors, but safeguarding nuclear reactors so that fuel is not diverted from civilian to military plants is one of its most important tasks.

The 111-member agency monitors the fuel cycle on 98 per cent of reactors in non-nuclear weapons states and operates voluntary agreements with three nuclear-weapons states — the United States, France and Britain.

Under these agreements, the agency can inspect and safeguard some of those countries' reactors. The Soviet Union, though an IAEA member, has not opened its nuclear reactors to inspection. "The Soviet Union is very open

## Gulf states prepare for war games

BAHRAIN (R) — Troops from six Arab Gulf states prepared Sunday for their first joint exercises being held in the deserts of the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Military units from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the UAE, which constitute the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), are participating in the manoeuvres codenamed "Gazira (Island) Shield."

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(Continued on page 2)



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday presides over a cabinet meeting during which he briefed the ministers on the outcome of his recent tour of the Far East (Petra photo)

## Fateh rebels claim more defections

By Dina Matar  
Reuters

DAMASCUS (R) — More members of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fateh guerrilla group have rebelled and taken over several of his bases in Syria, rebel spokesman Mahmoud Labbadi said Sunday.

"There were no occupations, no attacks. What happened was that Fateh officials decided to join the opposition movement against Arafat. We expect more to join us soon," Mr. Labbadi said in a statement.

Fateh, backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which Mr. Arafat, also heads, was split in May with rebels demanding a tough political line, armed struggle against Israel and a collective leadership.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said earlier Sunday that Palestinian commandos from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) had attacked three Arafat-loyalist bases in Syria Saturday.

But a PFLP-GC spokesman contacted by Reuters denied this. "The report is wrong... but we heard that men from the Fateh rebel group had taken over Fateh bases in Syria," he said.

PLO officials in Damascus, (Continued on page 2)

## King briefs cabinet on talks in Far East

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein chaired a cabinet meeting Sunday to review the outcome of his recent tour of Asian and Far Eastern countries and his talks with their leaders on the Palestine problem, the Lebanese issue and the Iran-Iraq war, in addition to various world issues.

After briefing the cabinet on the talks, the King stressed the need for following up the outcome of these talks with officials in the countries he visited with the purpose of arriving at bilateral agreements that would strengthen cooperation with them with a view to guaranteeing the best possible results.

During the three-hour meeting with the cabinet, King Hussein was briefed by the ministers on the progress of work in various projects in the country. He also passed directives on certain issues emphasising the importance of concentration on the social and behavioural aspect in Jordan's life so as to reflect the country's economic and social progress achieved in the past decade.

Prime Minister Wudat Badran presented to the meeting a briefing on the government's performance and work in the past month including the preparation of the 1984 fiscal budget. The new approach in preparing the budget provides for participation of provincial rulers and allocating funds for the needs of local communities, he said.

The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Court Minister Amer Khamash.

## Shamir to seek Knesset confidence vote this week

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir will seek a vote of confidence in parliament this week for his narrow-based coalition, a minister said Sunday.

Mr. Shamir has encountered an unexpected problem on his route to power with one member of his right-wing and religious Likud coalition saying he could not vote for the new government and five others saying they might also abstain.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy expressed confidence Sunday that the snags would be ironed out before the vote, which he said would probably take place on Thursday.

"We hope to win the support of 64 Knesset members for the government of Yitzhak Shamir," he said. There are 120 deputies in the chamber.

The six dissidents had been pressing for a national unity alliance with the opposition Labour Party. They expressed dissatisfaction after talks between Mr. Shamir and Labour Party leader Shimon Peres collapsed on Friday and accused Mr. Shamir of not pursuing compromise strenuously enough.

One of the dissidents, former Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz, said he intended to abstain in the crucial vote.

Mr. Shamir was meeting the six

Another deputy, former Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzira, began a three-month period of punishment Sunday for misuse of public funds. He is required to work as a clerk in a police station and will not be able to attend parliament.

Loss of these eight votes would reduce Mr. Shamir's support in the Knesset to 56 seats, the same as the combined opposition.

Mr. Shamir's proposed coalition would be identical to that of Mr. Begin if the six were included.

Mr. Shamir, 67, has said he intends no cabinet changes in the immediate future. He will continue to hold the foreign affairs portfolio.

Sunday Oct. 2, through Oct. 15 you are cordially invited to the Moroccan Products Exhibition. Simasani. behind Al-Nor Golf Club. Cosmetics, perfumes, Kiftuns, leather, Silver & Copper items etc...



# MIDDLE EAST

## Bombs mark start of Pakistani local polls

ISLAMABAD (R) — Seven bombs exploded Sunday in trouble spots of Pakistan's Sind Province in protest at the second round of controversial local council elections there, police said.

They said four blasts rocked Larkana, home of hanged former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and another three went off in Khairpur, just across the Indus River in northern Sind.

Police would not disclose the targets of the bombs, detonated despite tight security in the six districts voting Sunday. Opposition sources said at least three were near polling stations.

The first round of the elections, which the opposition is boycotting, took place on Thursday. Authorities delayed polls in the six districts worst hit by anti-government unrest until Sunday to regroup army troops, paramilitary forces and police.

At least 25 people died in a clash between troops and protesters on Thursday as crowds tried to enforce a general strike called by the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

Opposition sources said most towns were on strike in the six districts — Larkana, Nawabshah, Khairpur, Sanghar, Tharparkar and most of Dadu — and voter turnout was low.

Armed men took 11 hostages early Sunday morning after ambushing a police van taking election officers to a polling station that

local civil servants refused to staff, police said.

In return for the hostages the gunmen demanded the release of jailed political leaders, postponement of the elections in Sind and the resignation of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, they said.

Troops are searching for the gunmen, who abducted a policeman and a para-military ranger along with nine election officials in the ambush at Sathmle near Nawabshah. Three others in the van escaped.

Opposition sources said plainclothes police were circulating in the six districts urging people to ignore the election boycott.

Three bombs exploded Saturday in Peshawar, capital of the North West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, while U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger was in the province visiting an Afghan refugee camp and the Khyber Pass.

One went off near the U.S. consulate, another near a Pakistan International Airlines office and a third in a Peshawar suburb, the Pakistan Press International news agency reported. There was no damage.

Weinberger ends visit  
Mr. Weinberger told a news

conference Sunday morning before ending a 36-hour visit that the unrest, which went into its eighth week Sunday, should not interfere with close military ties between Washington and Islamabad.

He said some pro-Soviet elements were in the crowds demanding that Gen. Zia resign and hold immediate free elections but added that the military government favoured continued aid from Washington.

The U.S. is supplying Islamabad with jet fighters and artillery under a \$3.2 billion arms aid package aimed at bolstering its defences against the Soviet-backed government in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Gen. Zia has said the local elections, from which parties are banned, are examples of the grassroots democracy he wants to introduce with his plan for elections to a civilian parliament by March 1985.

The MRD has rejected the local elections as a serious political exercise and has called for Gen. Zia's resignation and immediate general elections.

Speaking to foreign journalists Saturday night, Gen. Zia said the anti-government movement was small and limited to only two or three areas of Sind.

"It is not a movement for the restoration of democracy, it's a sheer third-rate attempt at creating violence and embarrassing the government," he said.



SHULTZ MEETS SALEM: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem at Mr. Shultz' hotel in New York Friday. (A.P. wirephoto)

## 'U. of Bethlehem has no lay foreign staff'

By Philip Francis  
Special to the Jordan Times

OCCUPIED BETHLEHEM — Bethlehem University on the Israeli occupied West Bank is to commence the academic year with no foreign staff except for members of religious orders.

Brother Thomas Scanlan, F.S.C., the university vice-chancellor, has told the Jordan Times that this is a direct result of the anti-PLO pledge which Israel compels foreigners to sign, if they are to get a work permit. The Vatican-sponsored university must either risk closure by the Israeli military authorities or terminate foreigners' contracts, according to him.

The university has taken the latter option because the clergy are not affected by the anti-PLO pledge. But other West Bank universities, without religious staff, may risk closure.

"We have proportionately as many foreigners as Birzeit University," the Vice-Chancellor explained. "But three-quarters of our foreigners are religious. If we lost our status we could not continue."

The university, he feels, can campaign more effectively against Israeli occupation if it does not break the law: "The university fought military occupation law through press and diplomatic contacts, but we did not ignore it. We did not break the law outright but fought it through public opinion. It is easier for foreign governments to intercede if we are not breaking the law."

A total of 11 foreign staff have had their contracts terminated. Brother Scanlan paid tribute to the personal sacrifice of both staff and students in allowing the university to continue.

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## Chad issue to dominate Mitterrand's Paris summit

PARIS (R) — African heads of state gathered here Sunday for a two-day summit with President Francois Mitterrand amid intensive backstage efforts to solve the conflict in Chad.

French officials said the Chad problem would dominate the annual summit between Mr. Mitterrand and the leaders of more than 20 African states, most of them French-speaking, which opens formally Monday in the spa town of Vittel in eastern France.

Mr. Mitterrand was to play host to 20 francophone African leaders at a dinner in the Elysee Palace Sunday night, while foreign ministers assemble in Vittel with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Presidential spokesman Michel Vauzelle said France wanted African countries to solve their own problems but would come to their aid when asked for help. "France does not neglect its duties," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand was opposed to French military intervention in Africa when he came to power in 1981 but under pressure from

conservative African states, he has sent an estimated 2,500 French troops to Chad to block a Libyan-backed invasion.

Chad President Hissene Habre met several influential African leaders in Paris over the weekend and African diplomatic sources said he had come under pressure to take a more conciliatory stand towards his internal foes.

Mr. Habre has so far refused to negotiate with his arch-rival Goukouni Oueddei.

France, whose troops are backed by Jaguar and Mirage warplanes, has blocked the rebels' advance southwards but has said it will not use its forces to drive them out as Mr. Habre would like.

Instead, Mr. Mitterrand wants to see a negotiated solution which would allow the withdrawal of both Libyan and French troops and a reconciliation between Chad's warring factions.

Mr. Goukouni, the former president, says he is prepared to negotiate with Mr. Habre and has urged African heads of state to use the Vittel meeting to persuade the Chad president to talk.

## Iran says pilgrims assaulted

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has accused Saudi Arabian police of assaulting and arresting Iranian pilgrims on Friday in the mosque of the Prophet Mohammed in Medina.

Iran's embassy in Saudi Arabia, quoted by the national Iranian news agency IRNA Saturday night, said 28 Iranians were arrested and deported after the incident, which started when some pilgrims kissed the prophet's shrine.

The embassy said Saudi police assaulted pilgrims who kissed the shrine of the prophet and more police moved in when pilgrims responded by chanting "God is great."

Saudi Arabia's form of fundamentalist Islam condemns the kissing of shrines as close to idolatry. But the embassy said it was simply an act of homage.

## Pakistan plans to set up 'women only' university

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan will set up a women's university to provide Islamic education for women in 11 academic fields, a government statement said.

The university was proposed by President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq as part of his drive to make Pak-

istan more Islamic.

The new university would have colleges of home economics, nutrition, textile design, applied arts and architecture, education, electronics, pharmacy, health, physical education, business administration and languages.

## Israeli women soldiers to be issued 'weapon'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli women soldiers are to be issued small spray cans of tear gas to fend off rapists when they go on home leave.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens promised to issue the cans following attacks on women soldiers hitch-hiking home from their bases.

Most Israeli women over 18 serve a two-year stint of compulsory military service. Like men soldiers, they commonly hitch rides to reach home quickly.

## Saudis plan over 2,000 girls' schools

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia is spending more than 1.1 billion on building schools for girls, the official Saudi press agency reported.

It said the construction of more than 2,000 primary, intermediate, secondary and higher schools for girls at a cost of more than 3.8 billion Saudi riyals (\$1.1 billion) started this year. It did not say when the schools would be completed.

In Saudi Arabia, girls and boys go to separate schools.

## Cairo cites 13 subversion cases in 1 year

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government has asked parliament to extend special emergency laws for another year, saying 13 attempts had been made over the past year to overthrow the administration of President Hosni Mubarak.

"We have uncovered and referred to prosecution since last October 13 cases of attempts made by rightist and leftist armed terrorist groups who tried to undermine the security of the state," Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha told parliament.

The extension of the emergency laws — imposed on Oct. 6, 1981, the day President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists — is a certainty as the government commands a majority of the 392 parliamentary seats.

The minister told deputies that last February a foreign terrorist organisation was rounded up in Cairo. Cairo newspapers have reported the arrest of members of Palestinian groups sent to Egypt on sabotage missions.

## Gloomy prospects face Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

A senior U.S. official told reporters in Beirut last week he had heard of only two defections but one of his aides added later: "Perhaps you shouldn't take that figure too literally."

Political observers in Beirut said Sunday many of the men in the Hammama barracks, probably mostly Druze, had been cut off since the barracks was in an area under Druze militia and Syrian army control.

Others, however, may have made their way to the area after deserting from army units elsewhere, they added.

Sixty per cent of Lebanon's 34,000 soldiers are Druze but Christians are in the majority among senior officers.

The men, wearing regular Lebanese army uniforms, cheered when Mr. Junblat entered the barracks.

Addressing the group, Mr. Junblat said that the Lebanese army would become divided if the army command continued to involve it in Lebanon's internal problems. "The army should be used after a national reconciliation is reached,

not before... we believe the army should remain united," he said.

Asked if the men were joining his Druze militia, Mr. Junblat said: "We are not in the course of talking about that. We are now conducting a national dialogue on the internal Lebanese situation."

He added: "But if Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and his army commander Tannous go ahead with their policy of killing nationalist Lebanese, then the situation will be different."

The predominantly Christian Falangist and Druze militias Sunday exchanged women and children of the other confession whom they had taken captive during last month's fighting.

State-run Beirut Radio said the exchange took place near the museum area on the old "green line," now reopened, which used to divide the rightist and leftist areas of Beirut.

The PLO officials said the suggestions in the memorandum did not meet all the rebels' demands, but they could form the basis of a dialogue between Mr. Arafat and his opponents.

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## Kinnock emerges as leader

(Continued from page 1)

acrimonious debate behind closed doors where the ruling national executive committee reduced a list of 560 conference resolutions to 63.

The executive committee voted not to change Labour's existing policy — unconditionally removing all British and American nuclear weapons and bases from British soil and British waters.

Only last Wednesday the committee issued a statement saying Britain's nuclear-armed Polaris submarines should be included in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva.

It also dropped Labour's pledge to achieve a non-nuclear defence strategy within the five-year lifetime of a Labour government and declared instead that Britain should work towards such a strategy.

That was a marked shift from Labour's strictly unilateralist nuclear disarmament policy, regarded by many in the party as a big vote loser in the election.

Opening the week-long conference, Labour Party Chairman Sam McCusker called for unity around the new leadership.

The land manoeuvres over the coming three weeks are to be followed next year by sea and air exercises as the Gulf states continue to build up their defence coordination.

## Gulf prepares for war

(Continued from page 1)

Some of the Gulf states have helped finance Iraq's war with Iran, and Tehran said it would no longer tolerate passage of ships carrying arms for Iraq to Arab Gulf ports.

The Gulf sources said the Gazira Shield exercises appeared to have been toned down somewhat in order not to aggravate tension in the area.

They also said planners appeared to have found the original military proposals for the exercises overly ambitious and a hard-headed approach had been made to ensure the final plans were within the capability of the units taking part.

The land manoeuvres over the coming three weeks are to be followed next year by sea and air exercises as the Gulf states continue to build up their defence coordination.

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TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.			
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 17:30 ..... Kanan 17:50 ..... Children's Programme 18:05 ..... Children's programme 18:30 ..... Prestige 19:15 ..... Programmes review 19:45 ..... Local Programme on the Army 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Local Programme 21:30 ..... Arabic Series 22:15 ..... News in Arabic  <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 ..... French Programme 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:10 ..... Comedy: Benson 21:10 ..... Nancy Astor 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... The A-Team  <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.00 KHz. SW 07:00 ..... Morning Show 07:30 ..... News Bulletin 08:00 ..... News Summary 08:30 ..... Morning Show 09:00 ..... Pop Session 09:30 ..... News Summary 10:00 ..... Pop Session 10:30 ..... News Bulletin 11:00 ..... News Summary 11:30 ..... Pop Session 12:00 ..... News Bulletin 12:30 ..... News Summary 13:00 ..... Pop Session 13:30 ..... News Bulletin 14:00 ..... News Summary 14:30 ..... Pop Session 15:00 ..... News Bulletin 15:30 ..... News Summary 16:00 ..... Pop Session 16:30 ..... News Bulletin 17:00 ..... News Summary 17:30 ..... Pop Session 18:00 ..... News Bulletin 18:30 ..... News Summary 19:00 ..... Pop Session 19:30 ..... News Bulletin 20:00 ..... News Summary 20:30 ..... Pop Session 21:00 ..... News Bulletin 21:30 ..... News Summary 22:00 ..... Pop Session 22:30 ..... News Bulletin 23:00 ..... News Summary 23:30 ..... Pop Session 24:00 ..... News Bulletin		<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newsday 06:30 Clinging to the Wreckage 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Picking up Bluegrass 07:45 The Nature of Britain 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Vienna 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Short Story 12:30 World News 12:35 Sports Round-up 12:45 News 12:50 World News 12:55 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 13:00 Country Style 13:05 People of the Pacific Century 13:15 Letter from Ireland 13:20 World News 13:25 Sports Round-up 13:30 News 13:35 World News 13:40 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 13:45 Sports Round-up 13:50 World News 13:55 Sports Round-up 14:00 News 14:05 World News 14:10 Sports Round-up 14:15 World News 14:20 Sports Round-up 14:25 World News 14:30 Sports Round-up 14:35 World News 14:40 Sports Round-up 14:45 World News 14:50 Sports Round-up 14:55 World News 15:00 Sports Round-up 15:05 World News 15:10 Sports Round-up 15:15 World News 15:20 Sports Round-up 15:25 World News 15:30 Sports Round-up 15:35 World News 15:40 Sports Round-up 15:45 World News 15:50 Sports Round-up 15:55 World News 16:00 Sports Round-up 16:05 World News 16:10 Sports Round-up 16:15 World News 16:20 Sports Round-up 16:25 World News 16:30 Sports Round-up 16:35 World News 16:40 Sports Round-up 16:45 World News 16:50 Sports Round-up 16:55 World News 17:00 Sports Round-up 17:05 World News 17:10 Sports Round-up 17:15 World News 17:20 Sports Round-up 17:25 World News 17:30 Sports Round-up 17:35 World News 17:40 Sports Round-up 17:45 World News 17:50 Sports Round-up 17:55 World News 18:00 Sports Round-up 18:05 World News 18:10 Sports Round-up 18:15 World News 18:20 Sports Round-up 18:25 World News 18:30 Sports Round-up 18:35 World News 18:40 Sports Round-up 18:45 World News 18:50 Sports Round-up 18:55 World News 19:00 Sports Round-up 19:05 World News 19:10 Sports Round-up 19:15 World News 19:20 Sports Round-up 19:25 World News 19:30 Sports Round-up 19:35 World News 19:40 Sports Round-up 19:45 World News 19:50 Sports Round-up 19:55 World News 20:00 Sports Round-up 20:05 World News 20:10 Sports Round-up 20:15 World News 20:20 Sports Round-up 20:25 World News 20:30 Sports Round-up 20:35 World News 20:40 Sports Round-up 20:45 World News 20:50 Sports Round-up 20:55 World News 21:00 Sports Round-up 21:05 World News 21:10 Sports Round-up 21:15 World News 21:20 Sports Round-up 21:25 World News 21:30 Sports Round-up 21:35 World News 21:40 Sports Round-up 21:45 World News 21:50 Sports Round-up 21:55 World News 22:00 Sports Round-up 22:05 World News 22:10 Sports Round-up 22:15 World News 22:20 Sports Round-up 22:25 World News 22:30 Sports Round-up 22:35 World News 22:40 Sports Round-up 22:45 World News 22:50 Sports Round-up 22:55 World News 23:00 Sports Round-up 23:05 World News 23:10 Sports Round-up 23:15 World News 23:20 Sports Round-up 23:25 World News 23:30 Sports Round-up 23:35 World News 23:40 Sports Round-up 23:45 World News 23:50 Sports Round-up 23:55 World News 24:00 Sports Round-up		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b> <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Traditional Chinese paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre. * Ceramics by Hajio Lepajjan at the British Council.  <b>VIDEO</b> * For children, at the French Cultural Centre starting at 5:00 p.m.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267 American Centre Library ..... 44371 British Council ..... 36147-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 37090 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 34049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Hays Centre ..... 665195 Hussein Youth City ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library ..... 843555  <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51761. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. 081 53250, where it should always be verified. <b>ARRIVALS</b> 06:55 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:05 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 09:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 09:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 10:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 10:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 11:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 11:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 12:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 12:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 13:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 13:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 14:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 14:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 15:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 15:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 16:15 ..... Amman (RJ) 16:45 ..... 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(08) 53333  <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81381-32 Khadija Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4 Alekh Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362 Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140 Palestine, Shmashani ..... 664171-4 Shmashani Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158 Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 667229-3 The Islamic Centre ..... 741111 Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 666164 Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111 Arney, Marja ..... 91611  <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television ..... 73111 Lebanese television ..... 741111 Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311 Hotel complaints ..... 666412 Price complaints ..... 661176  <b>Information</b> Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 12 Overseas calls ..... 17 Mobile or telegram ..... 11 Repatriation service ..... 11	
<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> 1260, 3965, 7200, 15205, 17225 KHz 06:00 The Breakfast Show: Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions. Science Digest News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show		<b>PRAYER TIMES</b> 04:30 ..... Fajr 05:30 ..... Sunrise 06:30 ..... Dhuhur 11:26 ..... 'Asr 14:48 ..... 'Asr 17:19 ..... Maghreb 18:41 ..... 'Isha		<b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b> Local sell/buy rates in ffs Belgian franc ..... 68.8 Dutch guilder ..... 124.3 / 125 Egyptian guinea ..... 326 / 329 French franc ..... 49.6 / 45.9 Iraqi dinar ..... 493.3 / 411.6 Iranian riyal (for 100) ..... 22.9 / 23 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 155.4 / 156.3 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1260 / 1260.2 Lebanese L.L. ..... 74.3 / 75 Omani rial ..... 1045 / 1051.6 Qatari rial ..... 100.1 / 100.7 Saudi riyal ..... 100.5 / 105.8 Swedish crown ..... 46.8 / 47.1 Swiss franc ..... 172.4 / 173.4 Syrian riyal ..... 62.1 / 62.8 U.A.E. dirham ..... 98.5 / 99.9 U.S. dollar ..... 365.5 / 367.5 W. German mark ..... 139.1 / 139.9  <b>UPPER/LOWER PRICE IN ffs per kg.</b> Apple (American) ..... 220 / 180 Apple (Double Red) ..... 220 / 180 Apple (Golden) ..... 170 / 130 Apple (Sourton) ..... 190 / 170 Apple (Sourton) ..... 210 / 170 Apple (local) ..... 200 / 250 Banana ..... 270 / 220 Banana (Muskamman) ..... 230 / 200 Cauliflower ..... 140 / 100 Cauliflower (white) ..... 170 / 140 Cucumber (large) ..... 220 / 180 Cucumber (small) ..... 220 / 180 Dates ..... 200 / 150 Eggplant (large) ..... 170 / 80 Eggplant (small) ..... 100 / 130 Falcous ..... 400 / 330 Gardic ..... 400 / 330 Grapes (white) ..... 280 / 220 Grapes (black) ..... 280 / 220 Sage ..... 500 / 400					



## HOME NEWS

# Gandhi remembered on birthday

Text and photo  
by P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Memories of a great life and some of the noblest principles of mankind were revived Sunday in Amman when the Jordan-India Friendship Society and the embassy of India jointly organised a ceremony to mark the 114th anniversary of the birth of the late Indian leader, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, who presided over the ceremony held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce, reminded the audience of the principles which are "universal, abiding and untarnished by the passage of time," preached by Gandhi, popularly known as "Mahatma (Great Soul)" in his struggle for the independence of India from colonialism and for equality for all Indians.

Mr. Abu Odeh compared the life of Gandhi to that of Jesus Christ by pointing out the Indian leader's denunciation of violence of any sort. Mr. Abu Odeh said: "He believed that such means would only perpetuate the ill will, deepen the hatreds and create a human misery without leading anywhere."

"This attitude was not new to the world. Another person, subject to similar violence some 2,000 years ago had said about his oppressors: 'Father, forgive them. They know not what they do.'"

"But to repeat this message in the 20th century was remarkable and subject to open derision."

Mr. Abu Odeh also reminded the audience of Gandhi's just view towards the rights of Muslims in Palestine and quoted some of the late leader's words on the subject.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh views a photographic exhibition on Gandhi's life Sunday in the company of Indian ambassador Pyare Lal Santoshi.

"With remarkable prescience, from as far back as 1920, Gandhi warned of the injustice being planned (against Palestinians) and spoke out against its possibility."

"He then said: 'By no concern of ethics, can Palestine be given to the Jews as a result of war... Muslims claim Palestine as an integral part of the Arab World. They are bound to retain its custody as an injunction of the Prophet. That does not mean that the Jews and Christians cannot go there. What non-Muslims cannot do is to acquire sovereign jurisdiction. The Jews cannot receive sovereign rights in a place that has been held for centuries by Muslim powers.'"

Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi, who welcomed the gathering to the function, also spoke on Gandhi's life and outlined the heroic struggle the Indian leader led to achieve India's independence.

"Mahatma Gandhi did not belong to India alone but to the world as a whole, for he worked and thought for humanity at large."

"Gandhi stood for those eternal values like truth, love, goodness, dignity of the individual, resistance to injustice, inequality and exploitation which prophets of all religions and saints had advocated in the past and which will continue to remain valid as long as there is civilisation."

The ceremony, attended by Information Ministry Under-Secretary Peter Salah, members of the diplomatic community in Jordan, members of the Jordan-India Friendship Society and invited guests, was highlighted by an exhibition of photographs and a documentary film on Gandhi's life.

Mrs. Aida Qattan, on behalf of the friendship society, proposed a vote of thanks for all "those who made the occasion a great success."

She also expressed her appreciation of Mr. Abu Odeh's deep understanding of Gandhi's life and said: "We now look forward to Mr. Abu Odeh to guide us in how to implement the noble principles of Gandhi in our lives."

## Jordan's Bonn envoy emphasises E. C.'s role in pressurising Israel

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's ambassador to West Germany said here Sunday that Europe can play an effective role in the Middle East region and force Israel to implement United Nations resolutions on Middle East issues.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the ambassador, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, said that Europe can help halt Israel's policy of Judaizing the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and stop persecuting Arab inhabitants under Israeli occupation rule.

In the interview conducted ahead of a visit to Jordan Wednesday by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Sharif Fawwaz said Bonn has a significant role to play within the European Community and Europe in general.

The European stand vis-a-vis the Middle East is of paramount

importance and this was best manifested in Europe's contribution towards defusing the tension in Lebanon that resulted from Israel's invasion of Lebanese territory last summer, the ambassador said.

Mr. Kohl's visit to Jordan will have a great importance because the chancellor will have the opportunity to have a close-hand look at the region's situation and the Palestine issue in particular, Sharif Fawwaz added.

The ambassador also praised Jordanian-West German relations. West Germany, he said, has contributed generously to Jordan's economic projects. He expressed the hope that bilateral ties will be further bolstered for the interest of both peoples.

Mr. Kohl, who will pay a two-day visit to Jordan, will proceed later to Cairo for a visit to Egypt.

## Chamber group visits JEA

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg joint chamber of commerce Sunday met

Jordanian businessmen and other officials to discuss prospects for bolstering economic and trade cooperation between the two sides.

The delegation, led by Mr. Emile Coulon, called at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and met its Director-General Hisham Al Khatib and other senior officials. The delegation members

were briefed on the JEA projects and its future programmes.

Later, Mr. Coulon and his party held talks with several Jordanian businessmen at the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce on increasing the volume of trade between Jordan, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The delegation is scheduled to have meetings with officials at the Central Bank of Jordan, the Ministry of Transport and the Free Zones Corporation.

## Badran, S. Korean aide discuss economic links

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday conferred with the visiting South Korean Minister of Construction, Chong Yink Ho Kin. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral cooperation especially in the economic field, and ways of promoting them.

The meeting was also attended by Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri and the South Korean ambassador to Jordan, Jai Sung Kim.

Meanwhile Mr. Al Masri received in his office Sunday Mr. Kin and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by the South Korean Ambassador to Jordan.

During the meeting, the two

sides discussed ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries in the field of construction as well as the exchange of technical expertise. Mr. Al Masri briefed the delegation on the future plans of the Ministry of Public Works.

Mr. Al Masri Saturday gave a banquet in honour of the Korean minister and his accompanying delegation. Attending the banquet were several Jordanian min-

isters and senior officials and the South Korean ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Kin later left for Baghdad after his two-day visit to Jordan during which he met senior Jordanian officials and discussed with them ways of promoting economic cooperation between Jordan and South Korea. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Kin expressed his appreciation to the Jordanian government and for the achievements of the Jordanian people under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Kin also expressed the South Korean government's interest in promoting friendship and cooperation with Jordan.

## Expats seek firmer ties with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing Jordanian expatriates living in Chile met here Sunday Ministry of Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah with whom they discussed the prospects of bolstering their ties with the motherland.

Mr. Salah told the delegation that they have a duty to serve the causes of their motherland by pub-

licising and defending its policies in Chile and also to help increase Jordanian-Chilean cooperation and ties of friendship.

The delegation head voiced the expatriates' appreciation for Jordanian national stands vis-a-vis Arab issues especially the Palestine problem.

"We represent the social, eco-

nomic and information sectors of expatriates in Chile and, as a society, we desire to serve as a liaison capacity between the motherland and Chile," he said.

The head of the delegation also hoped for even stronger relations of friendship and cooperation between the expatriates and Jordan in cultural, vocational and scientific affairs.

## Mahmoud seeks to promote reading

By Salameh Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on poetry and literature was held Tuesday at the Amman Youth Club under the chairmanship of Mr. Haidar Mahmoud, director of the Department of Culture and Arts in the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

Mr. Haidar Mahmoud discussed with the audience the problems facing authors, poets, artists and the cultural movement in Jordan.

Briefing the audience about the book crisis, Mr. Mahmoud said that the main reason for not having readers who can differentiate between what is good and what is bad is the lack of literary critics who can academically criticise the books that are published.

Mr. Mahmoud explained that, in order to have more people interested in buying and reading books, we as a department of culture as well as other centres of culture in Jordan, should receive more financial support from the government.

Mr. Mahmoud was then asked why books published abroad in countries like Lebanon, Kuwait or Iraq are being distributed more comprehensively than in Jordan — eventually forcing Jordanian authors to publish their books out-

side the country in order to achieve a better volume of sales and distribution. He replied that so as to have a better circulation of books in Jordan, first we have to depend on the media and especially journalists who should be able to criticise books published whether critics or not.

Second, we should develop what is called "star writers" whom people will eventually recognise, and thus look forward to their publications. But, he said, the problem is that the government's

policy opposes the idea of having such kind of writers.

Third, is the money problem, he said, for the Jordanian government spends only 0.5 per cent of its budget on culture and arts. A country like Senegal for example, he pointed out, spends 14 per cent of its total budget on cultural activities and the arts every year.

Mr. Mahmoud also stressed the need to boost cultural activities in Jordanian cities and villages through encouraging different artistic activities.

## Meeting acts to ensure stricter drug control

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The intercountry meeting on "Essential Drugs for Primary Health Care" has recommended a list of 32 drugs to be used at the primary health care level, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) pharmaceutical diagnostic and therapeutic substances regional advisor, Ranjit Roy Chaudhury.

The meeting, which was held at the Amra Hotel during the period Sept. 28 - Oct. 2 and organised by the Jordanian Ministry of Health in conjunction with WHO, was attended by 24 representatives from 12 countries. These were Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Jordan.



Ranjit Roy Chaudhury

He stressed the importance of the meeting in providing essential drugs to all people, in decreasing expenditure in the storage of such drugs and in the provision of access to people at great distances from the health care centres.

Dr. Chaudhury pointed out that the selected drugs were separated into two lists. He explained that one list is to be used by primary health care workers who have education only up to the sixth grade.

The other list, he added, is to be used by the second group of health care workers with training up to the 11th grade.

Dr. Chaudhury said that a third list will be selected at a subsequent meeting next year to be used by doctors for "we believe that doctors should be limited to a fixed number of drugs to get more familiar with the few rather than having to cope with the many."

He went on to say that the third limited list of drugs to be selected will be used by doctors "in those countries where the doctor is the first level health provider to the community."

Another achievement of the meeting is that each drug will be accompanied by a one page description to be supplied to the primary health care workers. "We believe that for the primary health care workers to use the drug pro-

perly, they must have a short description of the drug."

The description sheet, he said, will include a summary of the drug, the proper doses, and suitable precautions "if used with other drugs."

The drugs list and descriptions, after being approved by WHO regional directors, will be published in several languages for all countries, Dr. Chaudhury said.

"We are all working towards the WHO objective of achieving 'health for all' by the year 2,000 and one of the eight planks of the WHO programme is the primary health care approach," he stressed.

The third area of discussion in the meeting, Dr. Chaudhury said, is the availability of drugs at the primary health care level and that "the shortages of drugs at some time and the accumulation of drugs at other times should be avoided."

Regarding this subject, the meeting has discussed it thoroughly and made recommendations on the whole chain of procurement, the storage of adequate quantities, distribution and the final prescription of the drug at each level, he said.

### WHO assistance

WHO will assist countries in the implementation of this recommendation, he pointed out. "In our programmes we are helping many countries to see that the drugs are safe primarily by helping to develop drug laboratories in the countries of the region."

WHO, he added, assists countries to develop national drug policies by providing them with up-to-date information.

Dr. Chaudhury said that the 32 drugs listed at the primary health care level "should be enough to take care of about 60-70 per cent of patients needs at this level of treatment."

With a limited drug list, he poi-

nied out, there might be scope for future projects by countries for joint-manufacturing and joint-purchase: "what we call pooled purchase."

He said that WHO's main idea is to get to the poor 800 million people of the world who "are living in total poverty. They do not have money to buy drugs or reach primary health care centres."

It was also recommended that WHO should train more people from different levels of society as drug controllers, family health care workers, and teachers, he said.

Regarding public awareness of drugs, it was recommended that, through the media, people should know more about the use of drugs so as to change the beliefs and attitudes of the societies, he said.

He explained that some people feel that "they have been cheated

if the doctor does not prescribe drugs for them. They have to know that it is not always necessary to have drugs."

"Others believe an injection is stronger than a tablet while some have the tendency to take the same drug for different diseases," he said.

Dr. Chaudhury pointed out that Jordan is a good example for other countries to follow in respect of the reduction in the use of drugs.

He said that in the opening speech of the Minister of Health, Zuhair Mahas, he pointed out in 1963 Jordan had 15,000 drugs on the market, while in 1983 they were only 1,800.

Dr. Chaudhury concluded that the conference was successful for "at least 12 countries are going back home having adopted one list of 32 drugs for primary health care."

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- d. telex line
- e. three typewriters
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**Jordan Times**  
An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975  
الصحف الأردنية المستقلة التي تصدر بالإنجليزية عن مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية

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**Telephones:** 666320, 666265 **Telex:** 21497 ALRAI JO

**Telegram:** JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Hope before fear

LEBANESE DRUZE leader Walid Junblatt's announcement Sunday of a "civil administration" in the Shouf Mountains may be only a provisional move that will not lead to the partition of Lebanon. But is it?

The Falangists, who like Mr. Junblatt say they all are for a strong Lebanese government, have their own administration in the areas under their control. They levy their own unofficial taxes, deploy their own police force and run their own municipal affairs. So, in principle, why not the Druze?

It is not so much the Junblatt announcement itself that appears dangerous or, at least, poses many difficult questions to the already difficult situation in Lebanon. It is the timing of the move that is likely to add more fears about the future of the country as an independent and sovereign Arab state.

During the past several days, the truce between the warring Lebanese militias has been generally holding. The different political groups, and individuals, have been preparing for the proposed national reconciliation conference, with many hopes. Exchanges of prisoners, or hostages as they may be, between Mr. Junblatt's party and the Falangists have been taking place in a better, more friendly atmosphere. Arab mediation efforts, as against foreign intervention in internal Lebanese affairs, have been gathering so much momentum that hopes of the Arab masses in Lebanese unity and liberation are now at a new and encouraging pitch.

There, in the middle of all these positive signs and steps, comes the announcement by Mr. Junblatt that he wants a new order in the areas under his control. To some, that move, coupled with the desertion of about 600 soldiers of the Lebanese army to the Junblatt camp, can only fuel fears, and perhaps rightly so, that the proposed national dialogue will be preempted. To us, it is difficult to say otherwise. Our hopes, however, will remain above our fears, contemplating reason in the end will triumph over chaos in Lebanon.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Irresponsible statements

AS EFFORTS are being made in Lebanon at present to cleanse the atmosphere prior to holding a national reconciliation, we are surprised to hear former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun's statement calling for the formation of a new Lebanese government instead. Chamoun said there will be no need for the reconciliation conference if a new government is formed grouping all parties in Lebanon. This statement coincided with another by the leader of the Falangist militias who stressed that his forces will maintain their independent status regardless of the nature of the coming government. We are greatly surprised to hear these statements at a time when the legitimate Beirut government is declaring that it wants to hold the national reconciliation conference with the purpose of preserving the country's unity and for establishing security and stability.

There is a clear contradiction between these statements and the stand of the Beirut government which enjoys the support of Chamoun and the Falangists. This contradiction does not help the cause of brotherly cooperation and, the cleansing of the atmosphere for peace. The statements of the Falangists and Chamoun can only increase the chances of hostilities. It is time that all factions in Lebanon realised that any attempts to abort the coming reconciliation dialogue or conference will be futile and the continuation of disturbances and chaos can serve only the enemies of Lebanon. We hope that the Beirut government will wash its hands once and for all of the evil doings of the Falangists because they are trouble makers who can only drag the country in to another civil war.

### Al Dustour: Evil intentions

THE FALANGISTS harbour evil intentions towards Lebanon and the future of its embattled people. The leader of the Falangists was quoted by Israel radio as saying that his militias will maintain their status and their armed presence regardless of the kind of government which Lebanon will have. The Falangists are thus trying to undermine the present opportunity for holding a national reconciliation conference among Lebanon's factions to re-establish security and peace. The Falangists had earlier announced that they will not be bound by any agreement that might result from the projected national dialogue. The Falangists are thus following a course similar to that of Israel which is bent on obstructing reconciliation and perpetuating its occupation of Lebanon.

The Falangists could in fact succeed in their plans and their designs if the reconciliation dialogue is not held very soon. Lebanon's factions and leaders of the warring groups should immediately sit down and discuss the future of their country. They ought to know that any violation of the present ceasefire will open the door wide open for a resumption of the fighting on a large scale and put an end to all prospects of peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Iran resorts to blackmail

IRAN'S THREAT to block the Strait of Hormuz and obstruct shipping in the Gulf if Iraq is supplied with French strategic planes reflect its desperate situation and the self-destructive course it has chosen for itself and for its neighbours in the Gulf region. Iran is trying to pressure the Western countries in to stopping the shipment of French planes to Iraq and has succeeded in prompting Washington to exercise pressure on the French to stop the shipment. This is an Iranian blackmail campaign directed against the west and it is regrettable to find the United States succumbing to it and trying to prevent Iraq from arming itself against aggression. It is not surprising to see Washington acting in this way after it had exploited the Gulf war to serve its own interests. Washington sold arms to Iran via Israel, and this reflects Washington's interest to see the war continue endlessly. Washington is not interested in maintaining security in the Gulf as it claims, but it is rather concerned to safeguard its commercial interests. If the United States is concerned over the security of the Gulf, it must not try to deny Iraq the opportunity to arm itself so as to repel the aggression coming from Iran that has been armed by the United States and Israel. The only way to safeguard international interests in the Gulf and to reach a peace is to stop the war by refraining from providing Iran with more destructive weapons. Iraq has the right to arm itself, and any change in policy on Iraq is to be regarded as purely as a surrender to Iranian blackmail.

## DE FACTONOMICS

# Gulf war: Mounting threat to world peace

THREE YEARS have passed since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war in September 1980. In spite of its high cost in manpower, finance and other resources, Iran seems not at all eager to bring it to an end.

If Iran does not calculate the damaging consequences of the war, Iraq is fully aware of such consequences and the lost opportunities in not utilising resources for economic and social development objectives. The following question must have been on the minds of the Iraqis, as well as others for some time: What should be done to put an acceptable end to this war?

Indeed, one can read a number of approaches which the Iraqis have probably adopted over time, but so far without

success. Of course, for any settlement to be achieved, the other party has to accept it; or be forced to accept it.

Iraq managed for the first year to defeat the Iranians and occupy Iranian territory. It achieved remarkable military victories which should have toned down the Iranian ambitions to export instability into the Gulf.

In spite of these victories, Iran did not accept to negotiate a settlement. Rather, it used the fact that part of its territory was occupied to distract its people from the worsening economic conditions at home.

Iraq then withdrew from occupied areas which gave Iran a face-saving opportunity to agree on an end to the fighting. Instead, Iran waged successive

attacks across the Iraqi borders without any clear success.

At the political front, Iraq has been much more cooperative with various missions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations which attempted to mediate between the two countries.

However, the present stalemate offers no foreseeable solution. Iran exports 2.5 million barrels of oil daily, worth about \$72.5 million. It allocates \$35 million a day to war requirements while the balance is spent on other government needs.

On the other hand, Iraq exports 0.7 million barrels a day worth of \$20.3 million which is not enough to meet the monthly requirement of \$1 billion.

Financial assistance from other Arab countries in the Gulf has to be provided regularly in addition to other credit arrangements.

There is also a gap in manpower since the population of Iraq is about three times that of Iran. This, of course, does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that Iran has a definite advantage over Iraq. War management, just as in economic management, makes a lot of difference, and Iraq has been much more efficient in this area.

However, the continuous flow of oil exports of Iran at a higher quantity than before the war and its larger manpower base can explain the fact that Iran is in no hurry to put an end to the war and that a number of

countries have strengthened their economic and military cooperation with Iran.

Iraq should realise these developments and perhaps might want to opt for a new approach to the war; namely, to make it an international crisis by striking Kharg Island, the Iranian oil outlet, and destroy it.

If this could not be done by the weapons presently in the hands of Iraq. But the French Super Etendards or other equivalent weaponry should help do the job.

Facing this development, Iran would be forced to settle down for negotiating an end to the war either directly or, as it would more probably do, in consequence to its attempt of closing the Strait of Hormuz.

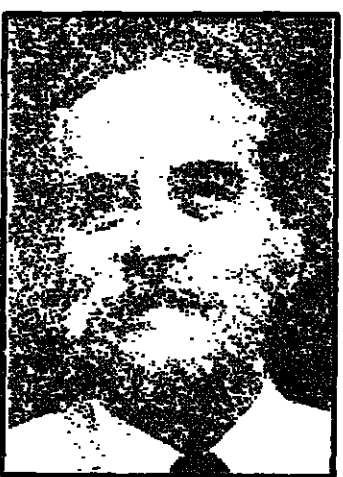
While the Iranian oil exports could all too easily be compensated for by other oil producers, its destruction will not create an international energy crisis. However, the blockade of Hormuz would lead to energy shortages which the West as a whole cannot accept to endure.

Still, it seems that the only way to end the Gulf war has to be through blocking Iranian oil exports. This is an unfortunate and uncontrollable way out, but stands as a more favourable one to Iraq than continued fighting and mobilisation for an unpredictable period.

Maybe Iran, itself is inviting an imposed settlement through direct involvement of Western powers.



## Athens keen on leading a self-styled E.C.



Ioannis Haralambopoulos

By Neocosmos Tzallas  
Reuters

ATHENS — Despite possible diplomatic damage, Greece's Socialist government is expected to continue its controversial foreign policy for domestic political reasons.

The government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu is using its current presidency of the European Community to flaunt its independence from the United States and Western Europe.

Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos enraged his col-

leagues from the other nine community countries this month by blocking joint condemnation of the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

Diplomats here saw the Greek stand as aimed at appeasing hard-left ideologues in the governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and the Greek Communist Party (KKE).

They believe Mr. Papandreu may continue his radical anti-western rhetoric because he needs the support of the KKE, which controls most of Greece's trade unions.

Analysts say the government also wants to show its supporters that Greece has thrown off 30 years of American tutelage, especially as it has just signed an agreement to keep U.S. military bases in Greece for five more years.

By any interpretation, the diplomatic cost of the country's maverick stand in the community has been heavy and has largely overshadowed economic issues, on which some consensus has been achieved.

Observers believe the progress of Greece's relationship with the rest of the community depends on the outcome of a continuing struggle within PASOK between pragmatic technocrats who run the economy and socialist ide-

ologues running foreign policy and the party mechanism.

Premier Papandreu, who tries to keep a balance between these two trends, appears to be drawing back from aggravating his community partners too much.

He has publicly praised his foreign minister for his stand on the Korean airliner. But he has also stated that though any country can have its own foreign policy, "cooperation with other countries should be undermined."

That statement was seen here as implying regret that Greece's dispute with the rest of the community had been allowed to reach such a peak of anger.

However, few analysts believe the Socialist government intends to change its line and adopt a pro-Western policy.

Its stand is widely seen as designed largely for internal political consumption in view of elections which are scheduled for 1985 but could take place in June next year to coincide with voting for the European parliament.

Before Greece assumed the six-month presidency on July 1, the Socialist government gave wide publicity to the prestige which the office would confer on the country.

But its track record since its election two years ago has been one of consistent disagreement with

the community on issues such as relations with the United States and Eastern Europe, farm prices and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

As community president, Greece insisted on community discussion of its proposal for a six-month delay in missile deployment, claiming postponement would give more time to U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators to work out a deal in Geneva.

The other nine said this was an issue for the NATO alliance rather than the community and refused to discuss it. After threats that Mr. Haralambopoulos might not be able to represent the community when addresses the assembly this week, Greece made major concessions, accepting a watered-down economic statement omitted harsh criticism of U.S. policy in the original Greek draft.

In New York, community foreign minister will still have to discuss thornier differences between Greece and its partners on East-West issues and the Middle East, diplomats in Brussels said.

Another recent sign of displeasure over Greece's political stand came from West Germany, which objected to a grant to Athens of more than \$90 million in community funding to promote technical education.

## Belgium pays for earning too little, spending too much

Belgium was recently in a bad way, torn by economic decline and intercommunal rivalries. But Paul Ceausescu reports that a touch of decisive government is helping it to recover.

BRUSSELS — Once upon a time, Belgium was the economic laughing stock of Europe, bloated by prosperity but earning too little and paying itself too much.

Foreign debts spiralled as a series of fractious and short-lived coalitions repeatedly failed to address the country's deep-seated economic ills.

But no longer. The centre-right government of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens gives the impression of having a grip, of turning its back on eight years of drift.

Recovery has become a catchword in parts of the business community. The government's policies even have the carefully qualified approval of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

In a sense this is just an impression. Some indicators tell a sorry tale about the economy, and there is certainly no consensus within Belgium that recovery is taking place.

Business confidence arises less from what the government has done than the fact it clearly intends to do something. Although subject to the usual squalls that bedevil Brussels politics, the coalition has already survived a healthy term by Belgian standards, and some observers are predicting it will stay its full course until 1985.

Mr. Daniel Janssen, chairman of the Federation of Belgian Enterprises, the employers' organisations, said during the summer: "After the very dark years from 1973 to 1981, I believe that Belgium has made a major turnaround since 1982."

The failure to echo his optimism elsewhere in the country is conspicuous. Mr. Guy Spiaels, president of the opposition Socialist Party, said last month that the government's policies had "dragged the country towards deflation with all the consequences that implies." Trade union leaders are also expressing concern about a continuing shakeout in industry and services.

Despite its sweeping constitutional powers, the government has only limited freedom of manoeuvre, owing in part to the fact that much policy management takes place by fixing between the parties, outside the formal process of government.

This is complicated beyond measure by the division of the coalition partners, the Christian Democrats and Liberals, into Flemish and Walloon wings, reflecting Belgium's linguistic split. The four coalition parties reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the communities they arise from: — Wallonia, French-speaking, once the base of national wealth but now on the defensive with industries like steel in deep decline.

— Flanders, Dutch-speaking, with a majority of the population and the lion's share of gross national product, increasingly eager to attract the greater part of government spending.

These factors mingle so that the government moves back one step for every two it takes forward; for example, in the frequent need to match subsidies to loss-making Walloon industries with a grant to Flanders.

Projected on to the economy, this means that recovery is at best finely poised. Companies are helped in one way but held back in another. The government has focused its efforts on improving the competitiveness of Belgian industry.

In February last year, it boosted the position of its companies on international markets by devaluing the franc by 8.5 per cent

within the European Monetary System. Then it sought to offset the inflationary effects of this by cutting into the prevailing system of wage indexation and using special powers to hold wages down until the end of 1984. All the same, prices are still rising at an annual rate of 7.9 per cent.

Extra help for companies came through a cut in corporation tax to 45 from 52 per cent. Tax breaks were offered to encourage the raising of new capital.

The Brussels Bourse loved it: the value of shares rose 90 per cent between June 1981 and June 1983. Confidence was also expressed in a relatively high level of investment. Against the international trend, investment in processing industry last year was running six per cent above its 1981 level.

The results of the policy geared to competitiveness have shown up in the trade balance. In the first five months of this year, exports from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLeU) (\$19.4 billion) against BFRs948.9 billion in the same period of 1982. But the first five months of 1983 the trade deficit was almost halved to BFRs7 billion. But the increase in exports has not been accompanied by a resurgence of activity at home. According to Dun and Bradstreet, the American business information company, there were 19.4 per cent more bankruptcies last June than in June 1982.

Kredietbank's industrial activity index, including the depressed building sector, is bumping along at a low level, while consumer demand, measured through sales tax receipts, has started to climb only this year after falling sharply in the last three quarters of 1982.

With the gross national product falling 0.9 per cent last year and likely to fall this year by roughly the same amount, the government has so far failed in its efforts to make a dent in the jobless figures. By the end of July the total out of work was 605,200, or 14.8 per cent, a level topped in the EEC only by Ireland.

The figure may drop over the coming months as government plans to increase corporate workforces by three per cent under work-sharing schemes take effect — there are financial penalties for companies not achieving the target.

The August budget showed that next year the government will have to finance a deficit of BFRs503.2 billion, equivalent to 11.5 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP). It aims to reduce the deficit to a more manageable 7 per cent by 1985.

Although the rate of increase in the deficit has slowed, the very fact that it is still increasing worries and angers the Federation of Belgian Enterprises — financing it will keep interest rates high, curb expansion and the possibilities of more jobs.

The level of government spending will remain a key issue and it seems likely that the government will simply keep nibbling away at parts of the budget, dismayed Mr. Janssen for not taking a big enough bite and dismayed Mr. Spiaels for touching it at all.

It would make a world of difference if there was a sustained move towards international economic growth. Over half the Belgian GNP is tied up in trade, and the government's austerity programme would be more palatable internally if export-led recovery could turn into export-led expansion. — The Financial Times



Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من الجاهل"



# Film on astronaut may be mixed blessing for Glenn

By David Nagy  
Reviewer

WASHINGTON — Ex-astronaut John Glenn, already a public idol and a top White House contender, is about to become a reluctant Hollywood celebrity as well.

This month, the elite of the political and film worlds will attend the world premiere of "The Right Stuff", a much-ballyhooed dramatization of the early days of the U.S. Space Programme. And according to sneak previews, Mr. Glenn emerges as the film's hero.

Aides of the Ohio Senator have high hopes the film will prove a publicity gold mine in the midst of his run for the opposition Democratic Party's 1984 presidential nomination.

But despite raves from the previews, Mr. Glenn, who in 1962 was the first American to orbit the earth, has deep doubts about the project.

He refused overtures from the producers to associate himself with the film, despite support from other astronauts, the U.S. Defence Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

He read an early draft of the script, and did not like it. "Mr. Glenn characterised it as more like 'Laurel and Hardy go to space' than the high-altitude that the NASA project represented," one aide said.

"His concern is that an era of optimism and patriotism may be reduced to high comedy."

Another Glenn staff member said resignedly: "I think about that movie the way I think about the weather: There's nothing you can do about it."

As an astronaut and a politician, Mr. Glenn has made a point of lacing his speeches with inspirational passages about the values he learned growing up in the midwestern hamlet of New Concord, Ohio: deep religious faith

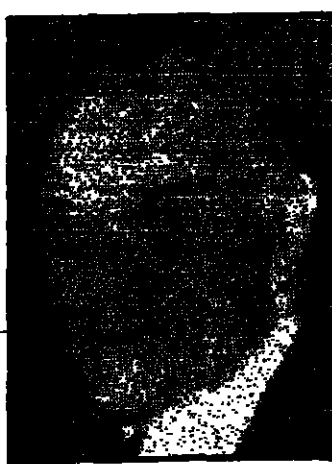
embracing the teaching of Presbyterian Sunday school, a close-knit and wholesome family life and fierce sense of patriotism.

In political circles, this approach and his lacklustre speaking style have saddled him with a dull image which he has worked hard to overcome during his campaign.

In the race for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Glenn and former Vice President Walter Mondale are running far ahead of five other major rivals.

Mr. Mondale leads in most opinion polls but Mr. Glenn has drawn level in some and was preferred as an opponent to President Reagan in one recent survey.

Some of his supporters believe the film is just what Mr. Glenn needs to shoot his presidential bid into orbit, but the senator himself has said it would be unfortunate if his character, played by actor Ed Harris, came across as "a Presbyterian prude" or "a flying churchman".



Senator John Glenn

Mr. Glenn's suspicions about "The Right Stuff" stem from his dislike of the book which it is based. A documentary account of the macho world of test pilots and the birth of the U.S. Space Programme, it features bizarre anecdotes told in the rollicking writing style favoured by its author,

Tom Wolfe.

The book portrayed Mr. Glenn as a pious and clean-scrubbed fellow, fond of making patriotic speeches and lecturing the other astronauts on the subject of proper moral behaviour.

The other astronauts were depicted as rakish daredevils, members of a cliquish test-pilot elite, who lived by a code of "drinking and driving, driving and drinking" and viewed Mr. Glenn as something of a prig.

Mr. Glenn aides said ex-astronaut Gordon Cooper, a technical consultant on the film, visited the campaign office earlier this year soliciting Mr. Glenn's support or at least his neutrality.

"Mr. Cooper asked that we not defame the project in public," one Glenn aide said. "They were concerned that Mr. Glenn might have something to say that might affect early reaction to the film." His response was: "We wish the film well but we'll have nothing to do

with it."

Jackie Becher, who is handling public relations for "The Right Stuff", says the script has gone through many rewritings since the version Mr. Glenn was shown by a space agency official.

Mr. Becher has not seen the final version of the film, which runs more than three hours, but says: "It's obvious throughout the script that John Glenn is a very moral man. I can't imagine him looking bad, but I just don't know."

"The Right Stuff" is scheduled to open in mid-October in Washington, but with Hollywood-style fanfare.

Mr. Becher said invitations would be sent to President Reagan, congressional leaders, all the presidential candidates, all the astronauts and many show business celebrities.

A spokesman for Mr. Glenn said the senator would be out of town.

'A romantic, a refugee from industrial civilisation'

## New book reveals truth about cowboys

By Michael Hughes  
Reviewer

NEW YORK — The real American cowboy seldom carried a gun, was often black or brown and occasionally Indian, was scruffy and malnourished and had ceased to exist years before John Wayne was even born, according to a new book.

"The American cowboy" says that the horse-riding migrant labourers who gave rise to the legend were part of a system of ranching that lasted only for about 30 years from 1865 to 1895.

During these years of the cattle boom there were probably not more than 50,000 cowboys in the United States. They usually worked as cowboys from March to September and during the winter months many washed dishes or tended bars.

The men who inspired a multi-million dollar entertainment industry usually earned about \$30 a week for up to 14 hours' work a day in heat and dust, cold and wet.

They lived on a monotonous and vitamin-deficient diet of beef, bacon, biscuits and beans — the latter wistfully known as "prairie strawberries".

Authors Lonn Taylor and Jigrid Maar include in their lavishly

illustrated book several pictures of cowboys in trail camps taken around 1890.

They show grimy-looking groups of men wearing an assortment of work clothes. There are no guns in sight and the only concession to the legend is that all are wearing the wide-brimmed hats created by the eponymous John B. Stetson.

The book, published by Harper and Row at \$50, says the cowboy myth began to grow through dime novels published in the 1870s.

Wild West shows and frontier melodramas on stage spread the legend of the cowboy as, in the authors' words: "a romantic, a refugee from industrial civilisation."

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show toured America and Europe, including four years in Paris where "L'ouest Sauvage" was a big hit.

Owen Wister's best-selling 1902 novel "The Virginian" created the romantic cowboy. The hero was brave and honourable, tough but soft-spoken and was later portrayed by Gary Cooper.

Almost all Western heroes, then and now, are impeccably Anglo-Saxon. In fact, "the American cowboy" points out that about one-third of all trail hands were black or Mexican, and a few were American Indians.

One black cowboy who became



Actor John Wayne

famous was Bill Pickett, who toured England and South America, with a wild West show and was billed as "the dusky demon of Oklahoma."

This intrepid son of former slaves was the inventor of "bulldozing", a method of throwing and holding steers by biting into their lower lip in the manner of a

bulldog.

When he retired from performing at the age of 50, he estimated he had bulldozed 5,000 steers. He was killed by a horse when he was 62.

By the time the infant U.S. industry took up the cowboy theme in 1903 with "the great train robbery", the myth was doing far better than the substance.

The spread of the railway to the West, a fall in beef prices and the fencing off of much of the open range made the cowboy largely redundant, reducing him to a farm hand.

His glamourised successors included the acrobatic bronco Billy Anderson and Tom Mix, the strong and silent Randolph Scott, Gary Cooper and John Wayne and the singing Gene Autry and Roy Rogers, born Leonard Slye in Duck Run, Ohio.

Lonn Taylor writes: "The future may hold the punk cowboy, the computer cowboy, the Third World cowboy and the Astral cowboy."

"None of these could be further from reality than the series of mythical cowboys we have already created, yet all will be equally important as reflections of ourselves and our aspirations — which is, after all, the function of a myth."



The mythical cowboy: A character far from reality.

Randa Habib's  
Corner

## Candles at a party

Children adore to celebrate their birthdays surrounded by friends and to receive gifts. This is absolutely normal.

In Amman birthdays of our juniors are celebrated by families whether the home of the child or at a hotel or a club which is a new formula recently followed.

The whole celebration usually surpasses the expectations of our child. It is not a party where the children are entitled to play games specially designed for them, where they are left alone with their favourite dessert, paper hat and noisy whistle. No, it would be too common. The birthday should be (again) a social event. The mother of the child, clad in her best clothes, exquisitely made-up, perfumed and wearing her best jewellery is the queen of the party. With a big charming smile she receives the mothers of the friends of her son (or daughter) who are accompanying their children.

The ladies are comfortably seated sipping fruit juices and coffee, lifting their small finger and talking about a multitude of subjects. In the meantime, the children are gathered together in the corner of the room — when it is in a club — or in the family room when it is in a house, far away however, so that no one hears them. In fact they are asked to make themselves as scarce as possible and not to shout. Some of these children bothered — by the velvet suits, and ties that strangle them or fancy dress — cannot even play their favourite game. They are just sitting there waiting for the time to cut the cake.

A photographer is taking pictures and very often now the party is video taped and this is why everybody is dressed up so as to appear at their best on the small screen.

When the time comes to blow the candles, the star of the event needs the table to be next to their offspring. The camera is clicking. Everybody smiles and shows his best profile. The buffet is opened, the children eat from the cake in particular because all the other dishes are not to their taste. Some look at the table and the stuffed vases thinking that they would have preferred them to be marasmallows or even biscuits.

The party is over, children leave accompanied by their mother, each one holding a small gadget given to them by the mother of their friend.

They leave thinking that at school tomorrow it would be much nicer. They would really be able to play and to dream of birthday parties where the adults wouldn't be there to be the stars.

## Abusing public property

By Salah Abdul Samad

For a long time, Jordanian citizens used to view public property in the country as "no-man's property" and this attitude was manifested in the wide-scale abuse by certain citizens of any thing that they could lay hand on.

Irresponsible people used to break street lamps, trees, or damage telephones installed in booths, bus seats and school chairs. Some of these used to leave a faucet turned on in a government department or leave the lights on in daylight. As a result the treasury suffered and large sums of money were wasted without benefiting anybody. The government had to allocate additional funds for repair work and to pay for the extra electric power consumed in vain.

It is regrettable to say that this act of vandalism has not completely disappeared from our society. We still suffer from traces of it, one way or another. It is time we took steps to enhance awareness among the public, about the importance of protecting public property. The public should be made to fully realise its responsibility towards safeguarding this property in the streets, offices, means of transport, schools and other public places.

We advocate the idea of establishing a Jordanian society for the protection of public property which will help spread awareness in this respect. It could be established along the lines of the Jordanian Society for the Protection of Road Accidents which has indeed enhanced the public's awareness to reduce road accidents.

We hope that this proposal will be taken into account and put into effect.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## Ministry aims to develop soccer, Abu Nowar says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar said here Tuesday night that the aims of his ministry and those of the Jordanian Football Federation (JFF) are to develop soccer in Jordan and recruit youths and sportsmen that can represent and serve their country and society and set a good example to others in this field.

Speaking in an interview broadcast by Jordan Television, Mr. Abu Nowar said that his ministry is keen on developing the psychological fitness of players to enable them to present a brave and sportsmanlike performance on the field; and it is also interested in developing in the players a spirit of competence, a sense of belonging and cooperation.

In the interview conducted by a number of reporters for the daily newspapers Mr. Abu Nowar said that in 1980, Jordan had 30 clubs and 2,000 players and 20 referees, and their activities were limited. At present, he said, Jordan has 133 sports clubs and 100 referees of whom seven are recognised inter-

ationally. The number of football players registered with the JFF now stands at 8,127 who use 45 playgrounds in the country, the minister added.

Referring to the competitions in which the players take part, the minister said that the JFF organises: The Jordan Cup, The JFF Shield, and Cup Winners Cup competitions.

### Al Hajri leads the field in Oman rally

AMMAN (J.T.) — Gulf Champion Said Al Hajri of Qatar and his British co-driver John Spiller head the field for the three-day Oman International Car Rally starting Wednesday night over 1,750 kms (1,093 miles) of rugged mountains and desert, reports received here Wednesday said.

Thirty-one cars are due to set out on the first 660-km (412 mile) leg of the rally, part of the annual Gulf Rally Challenge.

## Visiting Chinese volleyball team beats Yarmouk

IRBID (J.T.) — The visiting Chinese universities volleyball team beat Yarmouk University team 3-0 in a friendly match held at Yarmouk University Tuesday. The Chinese won 15-4, 15-3, 15-4.

Earlier Tuesday the Chinese delegation attended a press conference with members of the Jordanian Volleyball Federation. The federation's Chairman Mohammad Bazadough made a brief speech welcoming the Chinese delegation in Jordan. "The federation is keen on maintaining cooperation in sports affairs with friendly nations," he said.

The delegation's visit is in implementation of a cultural protocol between Jordan and the People's Republic of China.

The federation has drawn up a programme for the delegation to tour the country. This entails visits to tourist and archaeological places in addition to playing four matches at the Sports City, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

At the press conference the head of the Chinese delegation

emphasised that the visit is for an exchange of experience and expertise with the purpose of improving volleyball standards and also for bolstering relations between Jordan and China.

According to the cultural attaché at the Chinese Embassy here, China had dispatched a volleyball coach who worked for two years with the Jordanian Armed Forces. China is willing to send another coach if requested, he said. Next year, however, China will send to Jordan handball and athletics coaches in implementation of the cultural agreement, he said.

## Vengsarkar saves 2nd innings collapse

NEW DELHI (R) — A solid unbeaten 58 from Dilip Vengsarkar rescued India after their second innings tottered on the brink of collapse on the fourth day of the second cricket test against West Indies here on Wednesday.

Vengsarkar produced a determined and patient display to steady the Indians after they lost three wickets — including opener Anshuman Gaekwad and Yashpal Sharma in the same over-for 73 runs shortly before tea.

At the close the Indians, with Roger Binny also not out three, were a respectable 145 for four-a-lead of 225 — with the match heading for a draw.

## Borg comes out of retirement to play in world mixed doubles

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Five times Wimbledon Champion Bjorn Borg has interrupted his retirement to play in the \$400,000 World Mixed Doubles Championship this week, but says he does not plan to return to the men's tour.

"I am very happy with the way things are for me right now," Borg, 27, said. "I don't miss tennis that much. I don't plan to make any comeback but I will stay involved with tennis."

"I might play a few small tournaments if I feel like it. I'll do a few things every year," he said.

Asked if he had played for the last time at Wimbledon, where he set a record five consecutive wins from 1976 to 1980, he replied: "Yes, I could say that. There's no way you can just jump in and play a tournament like Wimbledon."

Borg is teamed with West Germany's Bettina Bunge in the World Mixed Doubles Tournament, which will pay \$100,000 to the winner. They will play their first match Thursday night against American Marty Riessen and Chinese defector Hu Na.

Borg last played a tour event in Monte Carlo in April this year.

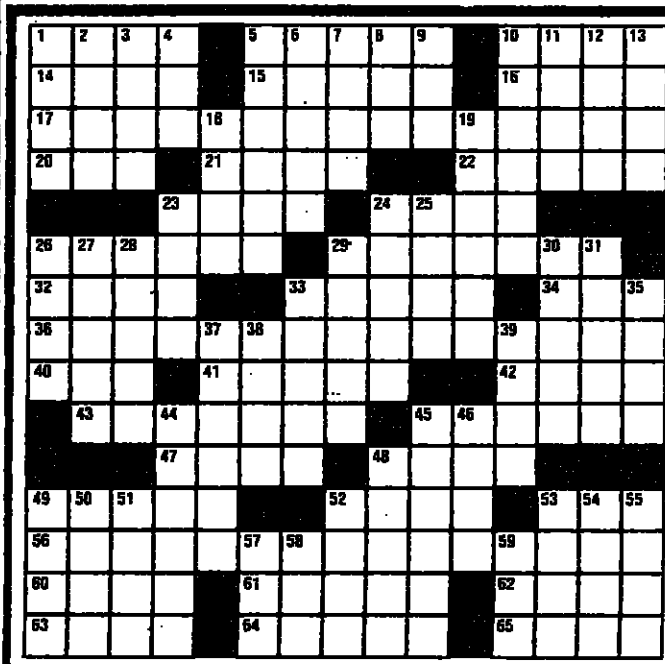
## THE Daily Crossword By Marie West

ACROSS	33 River to the Rhone	60 Bevel out	25 A Cantrell
1 Invalid	34 Operaculum	61 Lessen	26 Good-bye
5 Dieting	36 Alfred E. Smith	62 Yemeni	27 Yellow pigment
10 Yegg's target	40 Loser to DDE	63 Flu shots	28 Delta of song
14 MRigate	41 Great care	64 Speed-trap device	29 He wrote "Home Sweet Home"
15 Aplomb	42 Iselantic tale	65 Depression	30 Stur over tube
16 Land parcel	43 Letup	DOWN	31 Electron tube
17 Abe Lincoln	45 Cash	1 Legionnaires	33 Barbecue
20 Prosecute	47 Knight and Kennedy	2 Locale of Diamond Head	35 Small amount
21 Scottish hillside	48 Fly alone	3 Words of understanding	37 Become visible
22 All set	49 Narrow groove	4 "Rosen-kavaler"	38 Reimbursed
23 Whitetail	52 Fused line	5 Skyline sights	39 Overhaul
24 Ice sheet	53 Coal scuttle	6 Opposite in nature	40 Blamish
26 Stand-patters	56 John Barrymore	7 Upswing	45 Angry lion
29 Looked ahead		8 Cobra	46 Sailors' saint
32 Elite of the deck		9 Aviv	48 Plant walls

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

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PEACE PEAT PUES  
ASTROWORLD TURNS  
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DIAR ALIDE  
ATLANTIC ATTISTS  
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GENERAL HOSPITAL  
OUTLIER ORATE  
MIDWINTER MILES  
RASH AMY  
APRIL JOLA ANNE  
SOPHIA HERBIE  
JOJO TRAM LAPIN  
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9/12/83



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## ECONOMY

## ICO reaches accord on price, export levels

LONDON (R) — The world's main coffee producers and consumers agreed Saturday on price and export levels for 1983-84, following all-night negotiations held up by arguments about the export of coffee outside the 72-nation grouping.

Mr. Alexandre Beltrao, the Brazilian executive director of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), said a package had been clinched which fixed the global export quota at 56.2 million bags of coffee, one million more than last year.

The price range was set unchanged at between \$1.20 and \$1.40 per pound (454 grammes).

The agreement to maintain the current price range was widely expected in the coffee trade.

It represents a compromise between consumer countries, which wanted a four per cent cut, and the biggest producer, Brazil, which wanted an increase of four per cent.

Delegates at the meeting said the price and export levels were agreed fairly easily after the council had dealt with the thorny problem of low-price exports to non-members.

ICO statistics suggest that some of this coffee has been finding its way back into ICO markets at prices well below agreed levels, threatening the 20-year-old pact.

The council eventually agreed to demands from some producer countries for tighter controls on these exports, which go mainly to middle Eastern and Eastern European countries.

The producer countries feared that these illegal imports would lead to build-up of stocks in the hands of dealers, delegates said. The new agreement means exporting countries will have to give evidence of the destination of sales outside the grouping or, if they fail to do so, their export quotas will be reduced, Mr. Beltrao said.

The new controls will come into force on Nov. 1 if there are no legal or other problems.

## Oil demand remains uncertain

LONDON (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the oil industry are heading for another uncertain winter as demand for crude continues to decline in major markets, oil analysts say.

Only in the United States has the prospect of economic recovery prompted an upturn in oil sales. But this has been offset by further demand falls in other markets, principally Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Herman Franssen, chief economist of the International Energy Agency (IEA) that groups the main Western consumer countries, this week confirmed the continuing downward trend.

He told Reuters at IEA headquarters in Paris that latest estimates for the Western industrialised world suggested oil demand in the last quarter of 1983 would drop by something under two and a half per cent compared with the same period last year.

What puzzles some analysts and OPEC officials is that refiners have been building up their stocks during the northern hemisphere summer at a rate not seen

since before the onset of the world recession.

Analysts' estimates of the stock build-up during the third quarter of this year vary widely between one million and two million barrels a day.

Daily non-communist world demand is about 45 million barrels a day.

Refiners are expected to start drawing on their stocks by around half a million barrels a day in the coming winter quarter.

Although the IEA's Franssen believes restocking is likely to be in line with winter demand forecasts, other analysts believe the build-up has been too high.

The necessity to build up stocks at all in a period of stagnant demand stems from the oil market chaos of early 1983 when prices looked set to plummet as a result of disagreements within OPEC.

Refiners used up their stocks at an unprecedented four to 4.5 million barrels a day at one stage rather than risk buying in new oil at what might subsequently prove to have been inflated prices.

OPEC averted the price crash in March by agreeing to limit overall

production to 17.5 million barrels a day at a new lower benchmark price of \$29 a barrel.

The accord was reconfirmed at subsequent OPEC gatherings, including a meeting this month of the exporter group's market monitoring committee.

Committee Chairman Mana Said Al Oteiba acknowledged, however, that OPEC output had drifted up to more than 18 million barrels a day.

Mr. Oteiba said that if this extra production was being used by refiners to restock, a subsequent drawdown of stocks could adversely affect OPEC sales next year.

He mentioned the prospect of a second mild winter in a row as a possible factor depressing demand in the coming months.

Industry experts cite the poor record of recent long-range weather forecasting and the IEA's Franssen said a margin of plus or minus 500,000 barrels a day should be applied to fourth quarter estimates to take account of variations in the weather.

Other analysts believe assessments of Western economic

recovery underlying the stock build-up may also prove to be over-optimistic.

Oil company analysts acknowledge the prospects for recovery are not good but believe they have got their sums right on restocking.

"The management of stocks is at a broadly secure level. If stocking proves to have been too high, that can only be determined by hindsight," one company analyst said.

Company analysts believe the main threat to a stable market is continuing OPEC over-production in the coming months.

OPEC's market monitoring committee this month called on members to pull back to the 17.5 million barrel a day level.

The four-man committee will meet again in Vienna on Oct. 27 to see whether the call has been heeded.

If members of the 13-nation group continue to violate the self-imposed ceiling they may be allowing possible excess stocking by refiners and creating problems for themselves in the first quarter of next year.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you are under beautiful aspects for placing in motion your most comprehensive and multitudinous plans of actions, so be up early and go after what you want.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get busy putting those big deals across which you had planned over the weekend, and they could prove quite successful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early get into financial affairs you had planned yesterday and handle them wisely, but don't run off on a tangent later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more direct in gaining your intimate aims and get good results. Then do nothing that your loved one would dislike.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get your financial affairs in good order and especially get collections made. Also get business handled wisely.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be happy with your mate early but take it easy later. Drive most carefully and avoid accidents. Relax at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some home problem can be handled well with the advice you need from experts. Don't commit yourself to any heavy expenditures later.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning is the best time to be with friends and plan new activities with them, but later avoid family arguments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you want to discuss something with an influential person, be sure to use tact, generosity, and later drive most carefully.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You get fine ideas in the morning, and then you can put them in operation quickly, but try to be economical later.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get busy with work you have to do and meetings you have to attend. Private matters work out well, but don't be pushy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look to a good associate for the assistance you need now, and get it, but avoid going off on a silly tangent later.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some worldly condition can make your environment more charming, or it may be through the good auspices of a bigwig.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who early in life will want to learn a great deal and will want to accomplish great things in life. Encourage this by providing a fine, classical education. Stress spiritual training, as well.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Caterpillar can take care of itself despite ordeal

NEW YORK: Caterpillar Tractor has been hammered in the past two years by a series of blows that would have wrecked a weaker company.

Far from crumbling under the strain, the group believes that it will emerge from its ordeal in sound financial shape, and with a radically improved cost structure.

"I am quite convinced that we will have a leaner — perhaps meaner — organization than before we went into this economic downturn," says Mr. Lee Morgan, the company's chairman.

Based in Peoria, Illinois, Caterpillar Tractor is the world's largest producer of earthmoving, construction and materials handling equipment, and is also a major force in the diesel engine business.

Typically, it controls between 20 to 50 per cent of its major markets around the world, and it is roughly twice as big as its nearest rival, Komatsu of Japan.

Around the spring of last year, the company was counting on an upturn in demand in the second half of 1982, and built up its workload accordingly.

Instead business dropped like a stone, and Caterpillar Tractor's problems were exacerbated by the strength of the dollar against the yen, which gave a sharp edge to Komatsu in the international marketplace.

In a bid to improve its cost com-

petitiveness, Caterpillar Tractor squared up to the United Auto Workers' Union during last autumn's labour contract negotiations — and walked straight into a seven-month strike, the longest in the union's history.

With sales sliding away, the company slipped into the red for the first time in 50 years, losing \$180 million during 1982.

With its markets still under severe pressure, sales in the first six months of 1983 were less than half the level of two years earlier.

Losses in the six months came to \$264 million after tax.

All this has had a big impact on a company which had been characterized in the past as self-confident and inbred.

"It has been a very exciting experience, and in many ways a very rewarding one," says Mr. Morgan, with no hint of tongue in cheek.

According to Mr. David Sutcliffe, an analyst with Salomon Brothers: "The whole thing has been very good for Caterpillar Tractor. It has been galvanised into broader actions than it would otherwise have taken."

The cost reductions have been substantial.

The salaried workforce was cut by over 3,000 — 10 per cent — in 1982, and by a further 800 in the first six months of this year.

Mr. Morgan says the company's so-called "period costs" — which include just about everything exc-

ept direct labour — had been lowered by \$240 million between 1982 and 1983.

Worldwide employment in June totalled under 58,000, compared with nearly 86,000 at the end of 1981, and last month Caterpillar Tractor announced its first ever major plant closure — a 1.1 million square foot lift truck facility at Monroeville, Ohio.

However, the company did not get all it had been hoping for from its new labour contract.

The significance of the dispute was that Caterpillar Tractor unlike other groups which had asked for concessions from the unions, remained in good financial shape despite its losses.

The company argued that if it was to remain successful over the long term, the gap between its costs and those of its international competitors would have to be reduced.

Its wage costs, Caterpillar Tractor said, were roughly twice those in Japan.

As Komatsu built up its volume, it was beginning to match the productivity achieved by the U.S. company in its highly efficient plant.

In the end, the two sides compromised.

The union agreed to give up an automatic 3 per cent annual pay increase which had been part of the contract since the 1950s, as well as some paid holidays.

In return, the company offered a profit-sharing scheme, improved unemployment benefits, and maintained cost of living protection.

According to union vice-president, Mr. Stephen Yokich, Caterpillar Tractor had been prevented "from taking away the scores of gains the union had made

over the past 34 years." In Mr. Morgan's view, "our goal was to contain cost increases, and I think we clearly achieved that."

Caterpillar Tractor's efforts to hold down costs have not been limited to pay.

It has also been working on improved manufacturing methods and layouts, tighter financial controls, and new relationships with its suppliers.

Instead of relying on traditional sources, Mr. Morgan says "we are shopping the world more and more for commodities."

The company has also set up a programme of supplier certification, whereby component makers which meet its standards become more accountable for quality control.

"There is no doubt in my mind that we have permanently lowered some of our overhead ratios," Mr. Morgan claims.

Mr. Morgan, who started at the company in 1946, has also been very active on the political front, leading business pressure groups in their efforts to persuade the Reagan administration to do something about the unbalanced dollar/yen parity.

Claiming that the current rate gives the Japanese cost advantages of 25 per cent, he has called for government action to strengthen the yen against the dollar.

So far, Mr. Morgan's appeal has fallen on stony ground, and Caterpillar Tractor is still taking a beating in markets outside the U.S., which normally accounts for over half its sales.

Apart from Komatsu, it says that IBH of West Germany has also been offering cut-throat prices.

Although U.S. sales are now

recovering, the group's business elsewhere is running well below recent expectations.

As a result, it has had to abandon its hope of making a profit in the current half of 1983.

But this is not just another story of a U.S. market leader being rolled over by increasing international competition. For one thing, Caterpillar Tractor spotted the dangers relatively early.

According to Mr. Eli Lustgarten, an analyst at Paine Webber, the company faced many of the same international challenges which had already threatened the U.S. car industry — "but Caterpillar Tractor recognised the problem a decade earlier than General Motors."

Its research and development spending has been running at around 4 per cent of sales and more in recent years, whereas Komatsu has been investing under 3 per cent of its smaller sales total.

Its product line has been completely revamped — including, for example, major improvements in traction and transmission for its crawler machines.

From the early 1970s Caterpillar Tractor sharply stepped up the rate of spending on plant and equipment to the equivalent of 8 or 9 per cent sales, and in dollar terms it has been outspending by a factor of roughly seven to one.

Unlike the automotive companies, Caterpillar Tractor does not have a quality problem. And perhaps its greatest strength is its network of over 200 full line dealers around the world, more than half of whom are outside the U.S. Caterpillar Tractor's own financial muscle was shown last May when, a few days after the strike

ended, it raised some \$230 million of new equity without batting an eyelid.

The company is now half way through a major reappraisal of its business strategies, and will set out broad guidelines as far ahead as 1995.

At the last such exercise, in 1978, Caterpillar Tractor set as its goal the objective of growing as rapidly in the future as it has in the past — around 6 per cent a year in real terms — and it highlighted a number of new product areas like diesel engines which would help it to achieve that target.

Mr. Morgan now says that this objective has to be questioned, given what he sees as the prospects for slower economic growth around the world. The reappraisal will not be completed for several months yet.

Meanwhile, capital spending is being cut back sharply — it will run at under \$400 million in 1983, less than half the level two years ago — and the group also plans to take \$400 million out of inventories this year.

Caterpillar Tractor says that sales could improve significantly in 1984, when it expects to return to the black, and over the long term it still believes there is scope for substantial growth in areas like coal mining, materials handling and infrastructure rebuilding projects.

Its main markets are unlikely to bounce back to their former growth rates in the near term. But the prime victims are likely to be those weaker companies that find themselves caught in the mighty clash between the U.S. and Japanese leaders. Caterpillar Tractor can take care of itself. — (Financial Times)

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HESOW

GAANP

URREBB

WOBETS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: JUMBO COCOA MATRON LIZARD

Answer: Another name for Dracula — THE BLOOD COUNT

## Peanuts

YES, MA'AM... THANK YOU...

THIS IS IT, SNOOPY...

IT IS?

SHE SAID "GO DOWN THE HALL AND TURN TO THE RIGHT"

EVERY BAD THING THAT HAS EVER HAPPENED TO ME BEGAN WITH SOMEONE SAYING "GO DOWN THE HALL AND TURN TO THE RIGHT"

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

ISN'T THERE A GENTLEMAN ON THIS BUS WHO'LL OFFER A LADY A SEAT?

I'LL GLADLY MAKE A CONTRIBUTION!

CURLERS, PUDDIN' CLOTH ROUND YOUR HEAD, PINNY WITH A PATCH

TOLD YOU

WHAT AM I WEARIN' TODAY, PET?

MY ANDY DOES

ANDY CAPP

ANDY CAPP

ANDY CAPP

ANDY CAPP

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## THE Daily Crossword by William Lutz

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## WORLD

## Filipino opposition woos military

MANILA (R) — Opposition parties are trying to win the support of the Philippines armed forces, which have stood firmly behind President Ferdinand Marcos in anti-government unrest, a prominent politician said Sunday.

Agapito Aquino, younger brother of assassinated former Sen. Benigno Aquino, told Reuters that military officers had expressed support through social contacts for the opposition's campaign for political reforms in the country.

"We have a dialogue with those military officers who are loyal to the republic (of the Philippines) rather than the man (Marcos) who sits in the presidential palace," he said after an anti-government rally.

Mr. Aquino, a businessman and part-time film actor, was pushed into the political limelight after his

brother's assassination at Manila Airport last month. He has been touring the countryside to gather support for the opposition's demands for a change in government.

He said there was a groundswell of support for the opposition in rural areas, and listed Central Luzon Island in the north, Western Visayas in Central Philippines and Mindanao in the south as places where the opposition was strong.

He joined several hundred people who jogged about three five kilometres through Central Manila at dawn Sunday in a new form of protest following weeks of anti-government demonstrations and riots.

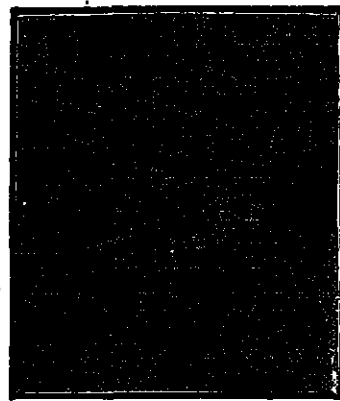
He said the opposition had to do strange things to drive home its message that Mr. Marcos should step down. The jogging appeared to be an attempt to get round a ban on unauthorised public gatherings.

Mr. Aquino dismissed the military's statement that evidence showed the Communist Party of the Philippines ordered his brother's assassination and that the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, was a communist guerrilla commander.

The evidence was given by undercover agent Rosendo Cawigan who claimed he himself had managed to breach Manila Airport security with a gun to kill Mr. Aquino's brother, the statement said.

"I suggest the commission (investigating the assassination) submit Cawigan to a lie-detector test," said Mr. Aquino. "They (the military) are using another cover-up," he added.

Meanwhile, Political Affairs



Imelda Marcos visits injured

Minister Leonardo Perez said: "It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the political opposition does not want an early solution of the Aquino assassination because as long as the case is unresolved, the opposition can exploit it to the maximum for political advantage."

Manila remained calm after violence two days ago.

## Salvador rightist leader's comment may lead to murder of unionist

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Rightist leader Roberto d'Aubuisson has accused the head of El Salvador's biggest peasant union of having ties to left-wing rebels and a former president of the country said the statement could mean the murder of Samuel Maldonado by right-wing death squads.

Western diplomats said three similar accusations by Mr. d'Aubuisson over the last three years had resulted in the murders of the people he named.

Mr. Maldonado heads the Salvadorean Communal Union (UCS) and Mr. d'Aubuisson also charged that U.S. aid to the union was falling into guerrilla hands.

"Mr. Maldonado should be careful now because what d'Aubuisson has done was to issue his death sentence," former Salvadoran President Jose Nap-

oleon Duarte told Reuters.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, president of the 60-member constituent assembly, made his statement at a rally to mark the second anniversary of his extreme right Republican Alliance (Arena).

"I publicly denounce... that a leader of the UCS has had close ties to the ERP (peoples revolutionary army) in past years and has had contacts with the national resistance which I believe he still maintains," he told some 400 supporters.

"I am referring to Samuel Maldonado."

Western diplomats recalling the deaths of other people named by Mr. d'Aubuisson, cited the killing by rightist gunmen of Attorney General Mario Zamora on Feb. 25, 1980, a few days after he was accused of being a leftist guerrilla.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said Saturday he had proof that money provided to the UCS by the U.S. Agency for International Development was falling into guerrilla hands. A U.S. AID official denied the charge.

Leaders of the UCS and its umbrella organisation, the Popular Democratic Union (UPD), have received death threats in recent weeks from right-wing death squads who have stepped up their operations after a year of relative inactivity.

One death squad, the secret anti-communist army (ESA), has claimed responsibility for several murders and bomb attacks in leaflets which usually denounce union leaders and politicians who have come out in favour of a negotiated end to El Salvador's civil war.

COLUMN  
8

## Many French still want the guillotine

PARIS (R) — A majority of French people want to bring back the guillotine and many believe that the murder rate has risen since it was abolished two years ago, according to a recent poll. A nationwide IFOP survey in the magazine Les Nouvelles said that 59 per cent of those questioned were in favour of reinstating the death penalty, which France abolished later than most other Western countries in 1981. Despite the socialist government's claims that serious crimes and police deaths have decreased since abolition, the poll showed 45 per cent of French people questioned believed the contrary.

## 'Dog' in toilet becomes leopard

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A woman went to release what she thought was a spotted Dalmatian dog from an outside toilet in her garden when it "gave an almighty roar" and turned out to be a leopard, newspapers reported. Jessica Bekker said: "The animal gave an almighty roar and jumped right through the gauze covering the window and leaped right over our heads." The leopard evaded police for three hours in the Johannesburg suburb of Benoni before being shot with a tranquillising dart and taken to the zoo.

## Man bites off budgerigar's head

SYDNEY (R) — A man who bit off and chewed a budgerigar's head at a talent contest in Australia was fined 500 dollars (\$430). Lee Stubbs, 24, told a court in Sydney he had not intended harming the bird in front of 200 people at the Maroubra Seals Club. "It was a spur-of-the-moment action," said Stubbs, pleading not guilty to an act of aggravated cruelty to a budgerigar. But Magistrate Susan Schreiner, calling the bite "utterly and absolutely appalling", convicted and fined Stubbs and put him on a 12-month good behaviour bond.

## India bans all animal fat imports

NEW DELHI (R) — India Sunday banned all imports of animal fats in an attempt to end religious worries about alleged adulteration of cooking oil. A government statement said mutton and other animal fats had been added to a ban already existing on imports of beef and pork fat. The ban on beef and pork fat was imposed following recent newspaper and other reports about cheaper animal fat being mixed with "vanaspatti" (vegetable oil), an essential item in every Indian home.

## Salisbury flyover to be demolished

SALISBURY, England (R) — An overhead road that soars to nowhere in the shadow of Salisbury cathedral is to be demolished because nobody knows what to do with it. The partly-built road, 12 metres high, was put up 10 years ago at a cost then of £180,000 (now £270,000) to connect with a multi-storey car park that never materialised. It will cost up to £20,000 (\$30,000) to demolish the redundant road — and special permission must be obtained from London because it has now been officially listed as a preserved structure in an historic conservation area.

## British prince joins university

CAMBRIDGE, England (R) — Prince Edward, youngest son of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, has moved into Jesus College to begin studying for a Cambridge University degree in archaeology and anthropology. His room in a modern dormitory block of the 487-year-old college has been fitted with bulletproof glass in the windows, which look across lush lawns to the River Cam. Royal bodyguards will occupy the rooms next door. Although Edward, 19, is commonly described in the British press as the most intelligent of the queen's children, his entrance examination results might not have won a place at Cambridge for an ordinary candidate.

## Mondale wins straw poll

HOLLYWOOD, Florida (R) — Former Vice-President Walter Mondale was in a strong position for the Democratic presidential nomination Sunday after notching up two victories against his opponents over the weekend.

He won 51 per cent of the votes in a non-binding presidential preference poll of local Democratic activists in the northeastern state of Maine.

It was the last major test of grassroots voter opinion before the start next February of state primary elections and caucuses to choose delegates to the convention which will nominate the Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr. Mondale, vice-president under Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981, also got a huge vote of confidence from the leaders of the AFL-CIO, the country's biggest trade union group, who preferred him to Ohio senator and former astronaut John Glenn.

They voted by a majority of more than 90 per cent to recommend the rank-and-file of the AFL-CIO to endorse Mr. Mondale as the "Labour candidate". A full convention of the AFL-

CIO will vote on the recommendation here later this week. Given the lip-sided decision of their elected leaders, this is likely to be a formality, labour officials said.

Although the poll in Maine was non-binding, it was a psychological boost for Mr. Mondale, allowing him to shed his recent image of somehow slipping in the hearts of Democratic voters.

Mr. Glenn did not campaign strongly in Maine, but his supporters tried hard to stop a predicted Mondale landslide at the AFL-CIO meeting.

They cited recent public opinion polls indicating Mr. Glenn might have a better chance than Mr. Mondale of beating President Reagan if he decides to run.

But the union leaders applauded the decision by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to throw organised labour early into the campaign to defeat Mr. Reagan.

The main aim of organised labour, said Vincent Sombrotto, president of the national association of letter carriers, should be "to send the present occupant of the White House riding off into the sunset."

## 'Kennedy had doubts about Saigon coup'

WASHINGTON (R) — President John Kennedy, who had supported a coup against South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, urged at the last minute that it be called off unless success was likely, according to a recent study.

The special 24-page section in the forthcoming U.S. News and World Report magazine sheds new light on the coup and the assassination of President Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu based on interviews and newly declassified documents.

It quotes Mr. Kennedy as telling U.S. ambassador to Saigon Henry Cabot Lodge in a cable on Oct. 29 — three days before the coup — "We reiterate (that) the burden of proof must be on coup group to show a substantial possibility of quick success — otherwise we should discourage them from proceeding."

The next day Mr. Kennedy's national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, insisted to lodge that the United States had the power to delay or discourage a coup, but he added:

"Once a coup under responsible leadership has begun... it is in the interest of the U.S. government that it should succeed."

President Diem and his brother were killed on Nov. 2, 1963, just 20 days before Mr. Kennedy himself was assassinated in Dallas.

The magazine says the death of President Diem and his powerful brother with Washington's active encouragement was the start of a massive American military involvement in Vietnam that ended in 1973 after 58,000 U.S. servicemen had died in the war.

It says Mr. Kennedy and many of his top advisers, increasingly disillusioned with the Ngo brothers' repressive policies, approved a cable to Mr. Lodge on Aug. 24, 1963, saying President Diem "must rid himself of Nhu and his cohorts."

"If, in spite of all your efforts, Diem remains obdurate and refuses, then we must face the possibility that Diem himself cannot be preserved," the cable added ominously.

The article says Vietnamese generals, who were leading the opposition to Diem and Nhu, were to be informed to this U.S. policy and given assurances of American support in case of a temporary "breakdown (of) central government mechanism" — a clear reference to a possible coup.

When Mr. Kennedy began to hesitate a few days later, Mr. Lodge cabled: "We are launched on a course from which there is no respectable turning back: The overthrow of the Diem government."

But after a few days, when no coup had occurred, Mr. Kennedy and some of his advisers began to study alternatives such as cutting off U.S. economic aid to President Diem in an effort to put pressure on him to get rid of Mr. Nhu and reform his government.

When news of the Diem and Nhu assassinations reached the White House on Nov. 2, the magazine says, "President Kennedy was shocked, but many others were not."

It says CIA Director John McCone, informed early in October that the Vietnamese generals were considering killing President Diem's two younger brothers — but, not the president himself — cabled his station chief in Saigon: "(We) certainly cannot be in the position of stimulating, approving or supporting assassination, but on the other hand, we are in no way responsible for stopping any such threat."

## Nicaraguan army to return fire across borders

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua has served notice that it will respond to attacks by insurgents operating from Costa Rica and Honduras by firing back across the borders.

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega told reporters Saturday he had given orders to that effect

even at the risk that Honduras and Costa Rica could accuse Nicaragua of aggression and invite United States intervention.

"We will reply to fire from where it comes," he said. "If it comes from Honduras or Costa Rica, we will train our cannons at the points from where we are attacked."

acked."

The order came against the background of sharply increased activity by U.S.-backed insurgents operating from bases in Honduras, Nicaragua's northern neighbour, and rebels led by former Nicaraguan Deputy Defence Minister Eden Pastora based in Costa Rica to the south.

Military sources said Nicaraguan units had previously been instructed not to fire across the borders to avoid intervention by the United States, where the Reagan administration sees the left-wing leadership here as the source of all trouble in turbulent Central America.

## Study says European nuclear war unlikely

WASHINGTON (R) — War in the Middle East is almost inevitable before the end of the century but a war in Europe against Soviet forces is not likely, according to a study prepared by the United States Air Force.

The study, intended to help plan for the future, said the United States must be prepared to fight a lengthy atomic war but concluded that, despite intense debate over medium-range missiles, an all-out nuclear war was unlikely in Europe.

"Air Force 2000" said that while the West must be prepared for a war in Europe, "the U.S., the Europeans, and the Soviet Union all wish to avoid fighting on homeland territories."

It said both sides are working politically, economically, and militarily to deter war; there and "conflict on a neutral battleground appears more likely."

The study also predicted the spread of nuclear weapons to many major and several minor powers.

The study, made available to Reuters by private sources, said the battleground where chances of war are greatest is "the area plus or minus 30 degrees from the equator."

"For example, without a settlement of the Arab-Israeli issue, war in the Middle East is virtually inevitable... the possibility of (global) peace seems remote."

It said conflict would erupt in this equatorial band as nations there, struggling to prosper but growing frustrated due to a lack of necessary domestic institutions, accept the intervention of industrial nations.

Under these circumstances, it added, friends could quickly become enemies, making long term reliance on forward air bases in the Third World risky.

To foster stability and keep friendly governments in power, the air force must broaden its role in the Third World to include well-organised programmes before a conflict and "special operations forces" once war began, the study said.

In preparing for global conflict, it said, Washington must rely increasingly on space-based weaponry.

Defence systems including improved anti-satellite and space-based ballistic missile systems should be developed to ensure the chances of survival of at least a portion of the U.S. nuclear forces, the report added.

In striving to maintain its technological edge and to keep its forces prepared, the Pentagon will face some long-term economic problems.

U.S. industrial production is expected to climb, then stabilise at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent until the end of the century, the study said, noting this would portend increasing high costs for equipment the air force must buy. "Inflation rates should decline to six per cent by 2000 but will remain difficult to predict," it said.

## CIA reported using Salvadorean base, pilots to supply Nicaraguan rebels

NEW YORK (R) — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is using a Salvadorean air force base and Salvadorean pilots to drop supplies to Washington-backed rebels in Nicaragua, The New York Times reported.

The newspaper said its sources were U.S. officials in Central America.

It said the resupply missions have been flown out of Ilopango

air base, on the outskirts of San Salvador, since early spring.

The Times quoted the officials as saying that to their knowledge the flights dropped ammunition, medicine and communications equipment, but not weapons.

The U.S. embassy in El Salvador said it could not confirm or deny the report, The Times added. There was no immediate comment in Washington.

The Times quoted El Salvador's provisional President Alvaro Magana as saying in an interview he had "not even heard rumours" about such an operation.

The report said the supplies were essentially the same type that the United States has accused the left-wing Nicaraguan government of supplying to guerrillas fighting the Salvadorean government.

## Reagan to meet Cape Verde leader

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will meet the president of Cape Verde Monday as part of U.S. efforts to woo former Portuguese African colonies away from their Soviet ties, according to a U.S. official.

The former colonies include Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and a number of small islands off Africa's West Coast, including the Cape Verde Islands led by President Aristides Pereira.

In addition to meeting President

Reagan, Mr. Pereira will be guest

of honour at a lunch given by Vice-President George Bush.

Cape Verde, with a population of almost 300,000, won full independence from Portugal in 1975, and a U.S. official told reporters that the president's visit was being given so much attention for strong political reasons.

"It has been a very active part of our diplomacy over the last several years to try to rebuild bridges and ties and try to find ways to bring the (Portuguese ex-colonies) back out of the binding

## Pravda says Salyut-7 crew 'merry'

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet daily Pravda said Sunday cosmonauts Alexander Alexandrov and Vladimir Lyakhov were in good spirits and made no reference to American reports of an explosion which almost killed their relief crew.

Pravda said the two cosmonauts, who have been in space aboard the Salyut-7 orbital station for over three months, were carrying out metallurgical experiments in making alloys under zero gravity conditions.

"How are they feeling? Haven't you heard their merry, lively chatter over the radio?" the newspaper quoted a senior official at the mission control centre outside Moscow as saying.

The Washington Post has quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying three cosmonauts due to replace Lyakhov and Alexandrov narrowly escaped death when the rocket supposed to launch their spacecraft exploded beneath them on take-off last Tuesday.

There has been no report of such an incident nor comment on The Washington Post report in the Soviet press, which never reports accidents unless forced to by circumstances.

If true, the report would be the second serious setback connected with the current programme of flights to Salyut-7.

In April three cosmonauts sent up to board the space station, with which a special new two-part module had been automatically linked weeks earlier, found themselves unable to dock, for reasons never totally made clear, and had to abandon their mission.

It was over two months later before Lyakhov and Alexandrov were sent up instead. At the time of their launch the official news agency TASS said they would not be carrying out a very long flight.

## IPU confab opens in Seoul

SEOUL (R) — The 70th conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) opened here Sunday with the executive committee reviewing the issues to be discussed by parliamentarians from around the world, an IPU spokesman said.

The committee meeting, held behind closed doors, was expected mainly to prepare for the plenary session which starts on Tuesday. About 800 members of parliament from about 70 of the 98 member countries will attend.

The 11-day conference was boycotted by all communist countries and some non-aligned countries.

Organisers in Seoul attribute the boycott to criticism of Moscow, in South Korea and abroad over the downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1. But diplomats here believe a North Korean call for a boycott of the conference influenced some countries.

## Ex-Solidarity activist recounts how backers freed him in 1982

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity activist Jan Narozniak, latest of more than 320 Solidarity activists to surrender under a government amnesty, told how his supporters spirited him from a hospital after he had been shot by police last year.

Mr. Narozniak, the hero of a major clash between the free trade union and the government in 1980, went into hiding when martial law was declared on Dec. 13, 1981.

He was shot in the hand and thigh by police as he tried to flee a routine identity check in May last year and then spirited out of the clinic of Warsaw medical academy, where he was being treated under police guard, two weeks later.

He had been taken to the operating block on a stretcher trolley when his six police guards, who were not allowed in, asked whether there was another way out. They were shown one door, but not told about an underground passage leading to the mortuary,

Mr. Narozniak said. His rescuers simply wheeled the trolley into the tunnel and then to a waiting vehicle, he said.

Mr. Narozniak, 32, said the operation was carried out by two people and a driver, but would not say to what extent medical staff conspired to help.

While not a major figure in the union, Mr. Narozniak is a useful catch for the authorities who say more than 320 Solidarity underground figures have come out of hiding since an amnesty declared when martial law was abolished on July 22.

His decision was reported in the Polish press Saturday and the authorities apparently hope that because he is a widely-known figure it may persuade others to follow his example.

Mr. Narozniak said he gave himself up only after negotiations between his lawyer and justice officials. He had been assured that a charge of attempting to bribe the police officers who questioned and later shot him would be dropped, he said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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## ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ72 ♠9542 ♠A10765

The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—With your hand, you have no reason to suspect you can beat any heart contract below the game level, especially since your trumps are in front of the bidder. Partner has asked you to bid your best suit, so oblige. Bid two clubs. Since it is impossible to evaluate how useful your king of hearts, or your spade void, is going to be, you can't afford to jump.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQJ63 ♠92 ♠8 ♠AK1076

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Dble ?

What action do you take?  
A.—There is a conventional bid to handle this situation. Redouble. This tells partner that you have second-round control of the suit and that he needn't fear any diamond losers if he is interested in a grand slam.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A9852 ♠974 ♠5 ♠KJ63

The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—First, partner's two no-trump bid can't be natural — if he expects to make eight tricks at no trump, he would have doubled West's one no-trump response. Therefore, it must be the unusual no-trump, requesting a takeout for the minor suits. In that event, you have a fine hand for partner, almost enough to jump to five clubs. But we think you should give partner a bit of leeway and bid

four clubs.  
Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠754 ♠A42 ♠Q984 ♠A52

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—This is very tough. Since you should deduct a point for such a flat hand, you are not worth a two-over-one response. Therefore, the choice narrows down to one no trump or a raise to two spades with three low trumps. We prefer the latter, because with our maximum we want to make as encouraging a bid as possible.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK4 ♠AJ10 ♠J985 ♠AQ4

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 NT Dble Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—Consider the auction. Partner could not take any action over West's takeout and your double of one no trump showed a strong hand. Yet partner was not prepared to defend. He must have very little, so don't get out of your depth. You have a very sound pass of two spades.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AJ8542 ♠K109642 ♠J

The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?  
A.—We hope you are not suffering from a fixation that you are the Greatest American Hero and that you must dash to partner's rescue. For his vulnerable preemptive bid partner probably has a suit better than either of yours, and you have some useful cards for him. Pass, before you really get your side into trouble.

July 1983